CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,366—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
P.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	7th Mar.
P.L. PESHAWAR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	4th Apr.
P.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	2nd May
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th Feb.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2855	500	H. Weigheil	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 15 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,300	550	28th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ARMENIA... 3,395 Tons.....Sailing 28th Feb.
S.S. NUBIA ..... 3,551 " ..... " 25th Mar.

THESE Steamers will sail punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and are fitted out with every comfort for First-class Passengers. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). The Voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For Rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th February.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168, tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 15th March 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th February.
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	25th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3389	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3389	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3953	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,709	300	15th March.
WISTOW HALL	Kelly	3,709	400	30th March.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,101	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1891.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," of the "MACIVER" LINE, E. Boyle, Commander, will be SAILING to PLYMOUTH, about the 27th instant, and has First Class accommodation. Left for 8 or 9 passengers. She is fitted throughout with the ELECTRIC LIGHT and has Cabins amidship. Fare to the above place, Rs. 350.
Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Campbell	3,257	21st March 1891.

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN MacGREGOR, 3,000 tons, Captain G. Miller, will sail for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 5th April, 1891.

The Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL.

A MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE.

JENSEN'S FLOATING FACTORIES follow the Fishings and obtain the Livers as soon as the Fish are caught. The Oil is immediately extracted before the Liver has time to decompose.
JENSEN'S have FACTORIES and their own FLEET OF STEAMERS in the centre of the great Fishing Grounds of LOFOSTEN and FINMARK.
JENSEN'S have REFINING and FREEZING MACHINERY of the most expensive and most modern description.
JENSEN'S have every appliance that Capital, Science, and Art can provide to ensure Purity, Freshness, and Sweetness.
JENSEN'S annual production is the largest in the World.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO. SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	42	8
" " Black Capsule	40	0
Solera, Black Capsule	31	8
Amoroso, "	30	0
Montilla "	30	0
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	30	0
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	25	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	23	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	23	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	22	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	0
Do. Blue Seal	15	0
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	17	8
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	42	0
Do. Blue Capsule	26	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	40	0
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	40	0
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	28	8
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	25	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	21	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	16	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO. BOMBAY.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANTIDOLORICON,

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.

COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems, and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke, or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SANITARY SUPPLY COMPANY.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT,
60, KHUMBALLA HILL,
Near Messrs. Kemp and Co.

THE ENGLISH DAIRY MACHINES of the latest improvement are now working at the above place and the most pure, fresh, and excellent products can safely be depended upon to be had there early Morning and Evening daily at the following prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
MILK Per seer	0	2	6
BUTTER Per ½ lb.	0	5	0
Do. Per 2 oz.	0	2	6
CREAM Per lb.	0	9	0
CREAM CHEESE Per lb.	1	8	0
SEPARATED MILK, being free from fatty matter, is easily digestible, and very nutritious Per seer	0	1	0
MALAHI of DAHI Per lb.	0	10	0
SHIKHAND sweet, spiced with SHELLED PISTACHIONUT Per lb.	0	7	0

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIQUEURS.

Creme de Noyeau Per Bottle	Rs.	4	8
Curacas, Orange, Extra Sec	" "	7	8
Curaces white, Sec	" "	5	8
Genopy des Alpes	" "	4	8
Kummel	" "	4	8
Marasquin	" "	5	0
Merisette	" "	4	8
Peppermint	" "	4	8
Prunelle	" "	5	8

KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.

Approved by the Profession.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
For the RapidCure of Cough and Colds. Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP'S ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA
For the Cure of Scrofulous Disease. Per Bottle Rs. 2-4.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE
For the Cure of all Material Disorders. Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
To prevent Baldness. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE
For Cholera and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED, DEALERS IN ARTICLES used in PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES
Made in three Rapidities: Ordinary, Rapid, Instantaneous.
LANTERN PLATES! BROMIDE PAPERS!!
PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

Complete outfits; everything ready to make Negatives and to Print, WITH INSTRUCTIONS, so that a Novice is enabled to start work at once.

COMPLETE SETS,
CAMERAS,
LENSES,
DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

Price List, with instructions, Free,

KEMP & Co., Ld., { Sassoon House, Cumballa Hill, Byculla. } BOMBAY

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD..... from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER..... from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ELGIN MILLS,

CAWNPORE.
WHITE TWILL LINING.
STRIPED TWILL LINING.
} Delightful and Economical Wear for Shirts and Sleeping Suits.

N.B.—Specially recommended for the Hot Weather.

Cash Price—Shirts, Six for Rs. 15.
Do. —Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-8 each.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE SIRDAR'S PALACE.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete..... Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
Oxford Cloth	10	8
White Turkish	15	8
Fancy Turkish	18	8
Camel Hair Mixtures	21	0
Camel Hair Fancy	25	0
Fancy Tweeds in Great Variety	18	8
Vicunas, Cashmeres, and other fine Goods	25	0
Heavy Tweeds for English Wear ..... from	28	8

WHEN ORDERING, PLEASE STATE CHEST AND HEIGHT.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000,

Divided into 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of which 2,000 Shares are reserved for allotment to the Vendors in part payment of the consideration for the property to be acquired by the Company, as explained in the Prospectus, and the remaining 3,000 are offered to the public for subscription at par payable:

Rs. 20 per share on application. Rs. 30 per share on allotment. Rs. 50 per share one month after allotment.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS:
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. SANDERSON & CO., 1, Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. MEUGENS & KING.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
136, CANNING STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed with the object of acquiring and working the colliery business at present carried on by a private Company, styled the Sherghur Company, Limited, with the Coal mining-rights of that Company, in Mouzahs Salanpur, Shibdaspur, Rampur and Khoodka, in the Sub-division of Raneegunge, in the Province of Bengal, and all the block, stock, plant, property and undertaking of such Company in connection therewith. The above mouzahs, which comprise a total area of about 4,000 beegahs, are situate about three miles from the station of Sitarampur on the main line of the East Indian Railway, which runs for more than two miles through the property, and the collieries are connected with that railway by a siding constructed by the railway at the expense of the Vendors, the Sherghur Company, Limited.

The Sherghur Company, Limited, though a Joint-stock Company registered under the Companies Act of 1882, is a purely private undertaking, and was started in the year 1887 primarily as a prospecting concern, and since that date has expended a sum amounting to Rs. 96,000 or thereabouts in developing, working, and proving the property.

The reports made on the property by Mr. T. C. Foster, M. E., F. G. S., and the late Mr. E. J. Jones officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, under instructions from the Sherghur Company, Limited, and the recent report made by Dr. King, Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, at the request of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Company, the Promoters of this Company, all go to prove that several valuable seams of coal exist within the boundaries of the property, including, among others, a continuation of the well-known Borrea seam, which traverses the adjoining property of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited. Copies of these Reports are annexed.

It will be noted that Dr. King considers "that the reports by Messrs. Foster and Jones are enough to show that these properties are rich in coal and of sufficient extent to be capable of yielding an enormous amount of fuel, which, if turned out at the highest tonnage for India, should last for a couple of centuries at least."

Then as regards the quality of the coal. Dr. King says:—"I think there can be no doubt that the coal (concretionary ball coal) now being worked by inclines and a shallow pit at the southern end of the field, is the Borrea seam. At any rate, whatever name it goes by, it is exceedingly good and valuable coal, and it gives corresponding value to the southern edge of the property. The quarry seam (50 or 70 feet thick) is fairly good coal, parts of it being very good. Looking merely at the number of seams and the quality of some of them, the so-called Borrea seam in particular, the property is an exceedingly valuable one, while it can be worked with comparative ease."

Taking into consideration the fact that this Company's property lies in the heart of the coal-producing districts, and is traversed for some two miles by the main line of the East Indian Railway, it may safely be assumed that the cost at which the coal can be placed in the various markets will not exceed that of the coal produced by the already-existing Companies.

It is estimated that when the Company is in full working order, it will be possible to turn out at least 10,000 tons of coal a month, and, calculating the selling price below present market rates, the Company, on a capital of Rs. 5,00,000. ought, on these assumptions, to be in a position to earn a dividend of more than 20 per cent. The mining-rights are held under perpetual leases subject to the payment of fixed royalties or rents, with a minimum or dead rent in each year of Rs. 10,365.

The titles have been examined by Messrs. Sanderson and Company, and passed by Counsel. Copies of Messrs. Sanderson and Company's Report and Counsel's opinions can be seen at Messrs. Sanderson and Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade, West.

Applications for shares should be addressed in the accompanying form to the Managing Agents.

If the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus deposit money will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Contracts above-mentioned may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors.

F. W. HEILGERS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

No. 731.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
Dated Calcutta, December 9, 1890.

MESSRS. HEILGERS & Co.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the coal properties of the Sherghur Company Limited, which contain what are called the Salanpur, Sibdaspur and Rampur coal fields.

These have already been reported on, first, by the late Mr. E. J. Jones of my Department, and later by Mr. T. C. Foster, Mining Engineer, and their reports are enough to show that these coal properties are rich in coal, and of sufficient extent to be capable of yielding an enormous amount of fuel which, if turned out at the highest tonnage for India, should last for a couple of centuries, at least.

There is one mistake which must be corrected, and that is Concerning the supposed existence of a dyke immediately south of the Salanpur quarry. This is not a dyke, but merely an out-crop of a strong hard dark coloured sandstone which lies above, and is dipping with the 35 feet seam of coal in the quarry. The borings No. A. 21, 11 & 12, really therefore only struck this sandstone; and had they been carried on down through it, they would have run into the quarry seam. Thus there is no fear of any greater influx of water than that which already exists in the field in the ordinary form of water occurrence.

The borings 9,10 & 29, further to the south, pierced a seam of coal which is above these sandstones.

I think there can be no doubt that the coal (concretionary ball-coal) now being worked by inclines, and a shallow pit at the southern end of the field, is the Borrea seam. At any rate, whatever name it goes by, it is exceedingly good and valuable coal, and it gives corresponding value to the southern edge of the property. The quarry seam (50 or 70 feet thick) is fairly good coal, parts of it being very good.

Looking merely at the number of seams and the quality of some of them, the so-called Borrea seam in particular, the property is an exceedingly valuable one, while it can be worked with comparative ease.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
WILL. KING,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention in foregoing report that the so-called Boria seam extends from Solampore through Rampore into Khoodka, and probably throughout that Mouzah, a distance of about 2½ miles.

WILL. KING,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Managing Agents,
BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
136, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—I beg to enclose a Cheque for (Rs.) Rupees——being a deposit of Rs. 20 per share on shares in the Borrea Coal Company, Limited, and I request you to have allotted to me that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance of Rs. 80 per Share as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorize you to have me re istered as the holder of the said Shares.

Yours faithfully,

Signature _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Dated 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last WILL and Testament of GOMTIBAI (widow of LILLADHER ODHOWJEE) of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

VULLUBHDAS GOVERDHANDAS, the sole Executor named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
L. N. BANAJEE. Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 18th Day of February, 1891.

MESSRS. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MOLVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE CHURCH MISSION GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES, THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 5 p.m., in Wilson College, Chowpatty. H. E. LADY HARRIS has kindly consented to give away the Prizes.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
POLO AND FOOTBALL ON SKATES.
OPEN ALL DAY. 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission, Re. 1.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash. SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of OCCUPANCY of the following Plots of Land on Matheran Hill will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the Highest Bidder, (subject to the approval and confirmation of the Collector of Tanna) on the 28th March, 1891, at 11 a.m.

Plot No. 53	admeasuring	8 acres 6 guntas.
Plot No. 99	do.	3 acres 14 guntas.
Plot No. 23	do.	3 acres 24 guntas.
Plot No. 17	do.	5 acres.

JAMES S. WILKINS,
Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Matheran.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Write or call for Pamphlets of Testimonials of the wonderful cures made, at HORMASJI SORABJI & Co. and

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
Sole Depot for India and Burmah,
26, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY HOUNDS.

THE MEET FIXED for THURSDAY, the 26th instant, has been abandoned.

E. E. STEEL,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hounds.

BOMBAY HUNT.

MEMBERS are informed that the MEET at SANTA CRUZ advertised for WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, 26th, and will be the last MEET of the SEASON.

E. E. STEEL,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hunt.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS
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Apply to
HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
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SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
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At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

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JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.

JEWELLERY, the Choicest in Stock. Diamond Jewellery of the best Descriptions Jewellery made to order by experienced Workmen.

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
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MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spent up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C, "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley, "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonld, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to Memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din-Khan, "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

WANTED, a thoroughly Competent European SALESWOMAN. None but such need apply—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—The ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain Whitegrey and various Coloured Patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard, 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit Constituents. Samples free.

FOR SALE.—B. A Horse, "M. K. H," 7 Years. Has carried the Master of the Bombay Hounds regularly for the last 2 Seasons. Offers to be sent to E. E. STEEL, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hunt.

SALE.—A lot of miscellaneous articles, the property of Officers leaving Bombay. Will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Infantry Lines, Colaba, at 11 a.m. TO-MORROW.

TO BE LET, an Airy and Commodious BUNGALOW, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite to Framjee Patel's Agiaree. Rent moderate. Apply to CURSETJEE DORABJEE WACHA, 9, Maria Hill, Mazagon.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes, suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

AUCTION SALE of MR. J. RICH'S Valuable Household furniture, Piano, Victoria, Landau, Pegu Ponies, Pictures, Statues, &c., at Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

LOST, a FOX TERRIER, answering to "JOCK," well marked with a dark patch across hind quarters and on one shoulder; tip of one ear gone. Any one returning him to DR. COLLIE, EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, or giving information leading to his recovery, will be rewarded.

BREAKFASTS AND TIFFINS.—Tea, Coffee and Ices, Mutton Patties, &c., at PEARSE'S, the Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP, a strong, light open carriage, convertible into Mail Phaeton, built by a European. Also a small light Victoria. Both in good condition and suitable for one horse or pair. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE New Improved Patent Giant ARISTON, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case, complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASONS' STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of the Tract and Book Society. Nice, airy residence. Rent, Rs. 100 a month.

TO BE SOLD.—The good will Stock-in-Trade of a Millinery and Dress Making Business, doing well. A favorable opportunity for Investors. Apply for particulars "Y. A. K.," care of this Paper.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charges. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

NOW READY.—QUESTIONS AND Answers of HIGH COURT PLEADERS' and Sub-Judges' Examination from 1869 to 1889. Price Rs. 10. Can be had from the author, Mr. BEJONJEE RUTTONJEE KOTEVAL, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, as well as all BOOK SELLERS.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of LUPHIA, PLAIN, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

NOTICES.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 11 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th February, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 21 feet, now lying on the Company's Premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot or delivered by the Company into Barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's Premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th January, 1891.

CHARGER FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH-BRED, perfectly Broken Bay gelding. Height 16 hands. 7 years old. Perfectly sound. Has been regularly ridden at every description of Cavalry Work during the last year. A Grand Fencer. Also been constantly driven in a Dog Cart. Price Rs. 1,100. For further particulars and Pedigree apply to

Capt. R. OWEN,
21st Hussars, Bangalore.

CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

A SINGLE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPEN to ALL PLAYERS for a Cup, VALUE Rs. 500, presented by the Club, will be held on the Club Ground, commencing on 2nd March.

The Winner to hold the Cup till 31st December, 1891.

Any player winning the Cup for three successive years to retain it for good.

Entries accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 10 to be made to the Honorary Secretary, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, by 26th instant.

Rs. 100 to go to the second in the Tournament.

For further information apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH CASE LAST WEEK.

Per P. & O. S. S. "ASSAM."

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	,, 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM	,, 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.
Fresh Shipment of REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS just opened out.
Special Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10		15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10		15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10		15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5		10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10		15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	6	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000 up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... ,, 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital	$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund	$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8p.c.p.a.	231½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chr. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr ct.	160
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Last half-yearly.	
Aicock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	240 / 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	860xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	409	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	4,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,10
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	96½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	6,10	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	12,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	19, 5	100	100	4	80xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	6 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	595
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	380xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	191xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	915
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,225
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,635
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	20	735
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	389
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,110
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	405
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045
Lord Reay &c.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	99
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					135
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	147½
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	420
Mahmadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	7½ pr. ct.	530
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	93½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	550
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	..	1,000		Rs. 80	735

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	£21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-5
China Loaf	„ 22-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 21-9
Do. Old	„ 21-10
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-5
English Sovereigns	„ 14-4
Do. Dragons	„ 14-3-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 109-10
Bar Silver 17 Do.	109-9
Gross Silver	„ 109

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, Ordinaries.
Captain Hewett and Officers of H. M. Canning "At Home," at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.
Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, Meeting of Mahomedans, Juma Musjid, 1 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday.—I. M. S. Canning, from Karachi; Ganges (s), Shanghai; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Roma (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The Steamer Albian sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Whitby entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at 9-45 a.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 27th inst., at 8 a.m.

A LUNATIC'S ESCAPE.—Bhagoo, an insane woman, escaped from the room where she was confined in the J. J. Hospital, on the night of Saturday, and has not yet been found.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 24th February, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 31, *viz.*, 1*s.* 4½*d.* per rupee.

A WASHERMAN ROBBED.—Ganoo Baboo, a washerman, reports that a bundle of clothes, of the value of Rs. 40, placed by him on the verandah of a Hindoo temple at Pydhownee, has been stolen.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. William Browne, Head Master of St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon, and formerly a master in St. Peter's School, Mazagon, has accepted the headmastership of the Rangoon Diocesan School.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule II.

MORE DEFICIENT LIGHTING.—Inspector Jones, of the F and G Divisions, reports that while he was going his rounds on Monday night, he found that 6 lamps at Sion, 1 at Sivree, 4 at Dharavi Road, 5 at Ferguson Road, and 4 at Elphinstone Road, were not lighted.

A VISIT TO PRINCESS SAMATSINGHJEE.—Her Excellency Lady Harris paid a return visit to Princess Samatsingjee of Palitana on the 23rd instant, at 4-45 p.m., and after staying there about twenty minutes her Excellency, in company with Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Logan, drove to the residence of the Rani Sahib of Akalkote, at Chowpatti.

THE BOMBAY ART UNION.—No. 538, seventh prize, "Landscape," by Albert Pollock, has been claimed by Mr. C. E. Kane; and No. 966; eighth prize, "The Wilds of Surrey," by J. H. Dearle, has been claimed by Mr. Chandabhai Ramjee. No. 4,304 third prize; No. 2608 tenth prize; No. 4790, fourteenth prize; No. 2481, sixteenth prize, are still unclaimed.

THE SARASWAT SAMUHA.—The third anniversary of this Samuha was celebrated on the 21st and 22nd inst., in the Dinshaw Petit Bungalow at Matoonga. About 70 members were present on Saturday, and a few more joined on Sunday. The management generally was well kept, and the programme was so well arranged that it reflects much credit on those concerned, but particularly Mr. R. K. Laud and the amiable treasurer Mr. P. R. Khote.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.—To-day at 1 p.m., at the Juma Musjid, the chief Mahomedan mosque in Bombay, Shum-sool-Ulama Cazee Abdul Lutif, Londay, Moulvie Cazee Ismail Maharee, Moulvie Hidyatoola, Moulvie Abdool Hamid, Moulvie Oobedoola, and others have called a general meeting of Mahomedans of all sects and classes to consider whether the provisions of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill do or do not conflict with the injunctions of the Koran and the religious customs and usages of the community.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Sivree, on the bodies of Sadoo Mathara and Jannoo Kondiba, labourers. The men were employed in a stone quarry at Sivree. They went to their work as usual at 6 a. m. and at about 3. p. m they were trying to loosen a rock, which suddenly fell over them, fracturing the spine of the first deceased and the skull of the second. The jury returned a vordict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by a rock falling upon them in their attempts to loosen it.

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. SERPENT.—A concert was given last night, in the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, by the Snowdrop Minstrel Troupe of H. M. S. Conquest in aid of the widows and orphans of those who were drowned by the loss of H. M. S. Serpent. There was a fair attendance, and the programme arranged for the occasion was an enjoyable one. The members of the troupe gave a very creditable performance and their efforts were heartily appreciated. The following gentlemen contributed:—Messrs. A. Dunk, J. Ritchie, R. Pearce, G. Pitt, J. Cocklin, W. Tucker, J. Fry, A. Thompson, W. H. Martin, T. Morrison, C. Seagrave, and J. Napleton. The performance concluded with a laughable farce, entiled "Rumns from Rome." The Governor's Band occupied the orchestra.

CHARGE AGAINST AN UNLICENSED PLUMBER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Tomlinson, Superintendent of the Water Works Department, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Ebrahim Arab, the occupier of a house on Memon Wada Road and Annajee Vullajee, described as a plumber, on a charge of laying a connection pipe without obtaining the permission of the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to the provisions of Section 273 of the Municipal Act. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs, Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley appeared on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, and pointed out to the Court that Annajee Vullajee was not a licensed plumber and had no business to carry out the connection of the pipe. The Municipal Commissioner only allowed licensed plumbers to carry out such work. What the plumber did in this instance was that he took up a length of about twenty feet and put in another pipe. The magistrate thought that the occupier of the house, who directed the laying of the pipe was responsible for the action of the plumber. Counsel argued that Annajee was equally guilty as he admitted that he knew it was incumbent on him to obtain the necessary permit of the Municipal Commissioner. The accused Annajee admitted the charge but stated to the Court that he went twice to the officer in charge of the water-works, whom he did not find, which induced him to take the course he did. The magistrate reminded him that he had been guilty of a very serious offence which rendered him liable to a penalty of Rs. 200. He inflicted a fine of Rs. 10. Bihari Darwideen, who appeared for Ebrahim Arab, the occupier of the building and had engaged the plumber at his intructions, was warned and discharged.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITORS are requested to send to Messrs. Soundy and Co. for their pictures, which are now ready for delivery.

BOMBAY RACES, 1891.

ORDINARIES will be held at the Grand Stand, Mahaluxmi, this day, at 4-30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, 25th February.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon. Subject—"Besetting Sins."

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Shortened Service and Address. Hymns, 123, 548 and 140.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Saint Fillans, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

All are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A MURDER BY BHILS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NAGJEE KUBER AND BESINA JAVERIA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Surat at Broach, who, on the 29th ult., convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced them to death. Mr. Nagindas Tulseydas Marfatia appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the two accused, Bhils by caste, were charged with having murdered one Manchi Bhania on the 16th December last, and the second accused was further charged with having abetted the offence committed by the first. The evidence for the prosecution, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, established beyond a doubt that, on the night of the 15th December, the deceased was in the company of the two accused. His wife and mother stated that they came for him between 8 and 9 p.m., and that the three went off to steal tobacco from the fields, a thing which they evidently considered to be nothing out of the common. His step-father, who was out in the fields that night, said that the three men came together, and after sitting and smoking a while with him, started on the expedition referred to. After that the deceased was not seen alive. In the morning, his dead body was found by his mother under a banyan tree, not far distant from their field. Suspicion naturally fell on the two accused, who were at once arrested by the village officers. The committing magistrate recorded in evidence what they said on being arrested and while producing certain sticks with which they alleged they had killed the deceased. Setting aside these statements, which the Sessions Judge did not think to be a discovery of a fact within the meaning of section 27 of the Evidence Act he said the case against the accused rested chiefly on their own confessions, made first before the Second Class Magistrate of Ankleshwar on the very day of the murder, and again before the committing magisrtate. On both those occasions the accused fully admitted having killed the deceased. At first the first accused, who was the principal in the matter, said that he planned his death on account of an unpaid debt; but afterwards he said, and this appeared to the Sessions Judge to be the true reason, that he wanted to get rid of him in order to have his wife Dasri. There was evidence regarding the accused's previous intimacy with her. She herself stated in Court that, for some years past, she had been on terms of very close, though not criminal, friendship with him. She also stated that a few weeks before the murder, the first accused had asked her to leave her husband and come to him, but that she refused to do so as long as her husband was alive, to which the accused made the significant rejoinder "but what if I kill him?" Looking at the confessions in the light of these facts, the Sessions Judge saw no reason for doubting their truth. The deceased's skull was completely smashed in, the result of two or three blows dealt with a thick bamboo stick by the first accused. The second accused admitted knowing for what purpose the deceased was to be enticed from his house, and he helped actively in furthering the first accused's plan and carrying it to successful completion. The reasons given by the assessors for holding the offence not proved were, in the Sessions Judge's opinion, eminently unsatisfactory. It was, however, hardly to be expected, he said, that, as regarded capital offences, any other opinion would be given by persons who held the taking away of life for any reason whatever as a sin. The Sessions Judge saw no reason why the Court should not pass the capital sentence. There were no extenuating circumstances in the case. The murder was not only a premeditated one, but was carried out in a calm and deliberate manner, which it would be weakness to punish leniently. Nor was either of the accused of so tender an age as to justify the Court in not awarding the extreme penalty. Both the accused were sentenced to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the conviction and sentence of death passed upon the first accused; and dismissed his appeal. The Court confirmed the conviction of the second accused, but sentenced him to transportation for life.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Pranlal Khandas Joshipara	10	0	0
Miss M. A. T. D'Souza	2	0	0
Total	12	0	0
Amount of subscriptions previously acknowledged	73,525	6	6
Grand total	73,537	6	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (39th list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Miss M. A. T. D. Souza	2	0	0
Total	2	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	74,435	6	6
Grand total	74,437	6	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Alboin, 649 tons, Captain H Johnstone, cleared yesterday for Singapore and Bankok, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Rosna, 1,743 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 865 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's steam-ship Ganges, 2,110 tons, Captain T J Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T Brock, Mr E Abdool Hoosein. From Colombo—Miss Fraser, Mr Kemp, Mr Longworth, Mr E G Jones, Captain Cox, Mr Taylor, Dr Rudinger, Genl and Mrs Nickson, Mr E Batkenan, Mr T A J Noorbhai, and Col Montague Gerard. From Sydney—Dr Fenkon, Mr R Waller, and Mr T Jolley. From Melbourne—Mr Phelps. From different ports—17 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Whithy	1352	Gray	A	J Mackintosh & Co
„ C.Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	F Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ Calder	408	Taylor	C	B & P S & Co.
Ship G. Caladh	494	Lamont	H	F Muir & Co.
S.S. Bendi	2293	Benocke	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ St. Fillans	1937	FitzGerald	P	K Nixon & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Bheema		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
„ Poonani		Nacoda		do.
„ Neera		Nacoda		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Clyde	1098	Parfitt	5	P & O S N Co
„ Pekin	2733	Harris	6	P & O S N Co
„ Melpomene	1918	Mitis	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Imperatrix	...	Egger	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Niagara	1978	Hoyle	9	K Nixon & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	Shumacker	10	Hajee Cassam.
„ Dragoman	1783	Nash	12	K Nixon & Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Karagola	598	Tice		B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	I. M. S. Canning	Hewett	Karachi, Feb 22.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	Shanghai, Jan 31.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Feb 21.
	Roma (s)	Raib (s)	Calcutta, Feb 8.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Alboin (s)	Johnstone	Bankok, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, for London, &c.
„ Clyde, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
19 Lawada s. Russell Bombay, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19.—I. M. S. Enterprise, steamers Landaura and Camara and a barque (hewed W. B. M. J.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Dragoman s—10 cases bleaching powder, C Bhogilal; 10 cases confectionery, C Essajee; 12 cases confectionery, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 100 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—5 packages padlocks, T M Hajee Aboo; 3 cases perambulators, D B Mody.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—35 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Pekin s—155 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 bales brown paper, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 24.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—43 cwts rumputree and 74¼ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, B Sajeen; 182½ cwts gum, T H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 16 cwts fishmaws, and 79 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 102 cwts gum, 20 cwts fishmaws, and 3 bales hides, Dewzoy Peerbhoy; 62 cwts indigs and 78 cwts almond, H Z Abedin; 21 bales skin, R Kaderbhoy; 41 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 98 cwts gum, A Hoosan; 500 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 1,300½ cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 16 bales skins and 643 cwts coir yarn, Ewart, Latham and Co; 20½ cwts shelac, Greaves Cotton and Co; 85 bales skin, S Moloobhoy and Co; 15 bales skin, H C H Gunney; 272 cwts gum, C Soomar.

FOR HULL.

Eleanor s—2,000 cwts wheat, P Takersey; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 615 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—500 bales cotton and 4,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts dry copra, Tod Durant and Co; 990 cwts wheat, 330 cwts mowraseed, and 1,104 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 21 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Witley —110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 55 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—863 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 80 cwts gum, F Hurst.

Indramayo s—890 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 275 cwts gum, A V Chhatre and Co; 8,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bendi s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 88 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Imperatrix s—1,149 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—915 cwts gingellyseed, 2,520 cwts wheat, and 1,004 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—300 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Bendi s—138 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Ganges s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 60 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—25 bales twist, G Singhanee; 215 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 250 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 108 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co: 200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co: 400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, E J Ebram and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 210 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 380 bales twist and 20 bales piece-goods, Daviid Sassoon and Co; 56 bales piece-goods and 444 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 380 bales twist, 5 bales piece-goods and 23 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 20.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, 3rd Bo Cavoy, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 22.

Young, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

FEBRUARY 24.

Bean, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff. on leave, from Deolali.

Clowel, Lieut, Bo Cont Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 23.

Young, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to Serur.

FEBRUARY 24.

Bean, Surgeon, Madras, Medical Staff, from leave, to Deolali.

Thackersey, 2nd Lt, Bengal 2nd High L I, to join, to Fyzabad.

Jeffreys, Major, Ms, R A off leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 25th February, 1891.

1. The class for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 27th instant, at 6 p.m.

2. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company on Thursday next, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m., behind the Town Hall. Mufti with rifles and side arms.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No. 3070 Vol. B. Hancock, and No. 3071, Vol. A. E. Enever.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School this day (Wednesday), the 25th instant, for the purpose of passing out recruits. (Uniform to be worn.)

2. The Annual Camp will commence on the 28th instant.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT, D HERBERT, Bengal S C, is appointed to be an Assist Commissr of the 3rd grade in Assam.

Surgn C Adams, MB, offig Medl Officer, 15th Regt Mad Infy, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Coorg, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn J C Marsden.

The services of Lieut C W Field, 26th Punjab Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as offig Cantonment Magistrate, Multan.

The Rev C. J. Palmer, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Eccl Estabt, reported his arrival. Mr Palmer's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt. W H Cornish, Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub protempore:—

Lieut-Col E. A. Fraser, Mad SC, Political Agent of the 3rd class (on furlough), to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd class; Capt H M Temple, Bengal S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class; Major G Gaisford, Bengal S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, and offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt L. S. Newmarch, Bengal S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Political Assist of the 2nd class to be a substantive Political Assist of the 1st class. Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt G F Chenevix-Trench, Bombay SC, reverts, from Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tem. to offg Political Assist of the 1st class; Lieut K. D. Erskine, Bengal S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class; Lieut A. H. McMahon

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and elegant French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing room, dining room, library and bedroom furniture, made by Wimbridge, Deschamp, McKenzie, and others, rich porcelain and glassware, a first rate richtoned grand pianoforte by M. F. Rachals and Co. Hamburg, a handsome Paris-made victoria, suitable for a single horse or pair, a handsome strong built landau by Collett, a pair of handsome and fast grey Pegu horses, both going in single harness, a set of brass-mounted double harness, superior large size oil paintings by M. Lovartti and S. Petraini and water colours by Louis Frank, handsome engravings, very rich large size drawing room Persian carpets (specially ordered out from Persia), superior Hinks's hanging and table kerosine lamps, large telescope with tripod, handsome satsuma and kanga flower jars, rich table and cabinet ornaments, stuffed Australian birds in glass domes, a pair of handsome Italian statues, terra cotta statue of Venus Demedice, a collection of choice and rare plants, China garden stands, &c., the property of J. RICH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of Captain BROWN MURDOCH—

An English-built (Burlington Carriage Co.'s) park victoria, removable coachbox, suitable for pair and single, in good order, and English double harness, about 9 months in use.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOWJEE PACHPAKHADY, KASBA TANNA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bamanjee Sorabjee Kolsawalla and Bai Cursetjai, widow of Dossabhay Merwanjee Dalal, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Khoja Esmalbhoy Khairaj, the undermentioned landed property viz.:—

All those pieces of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling house, mangoe and other fruit trees, and well standing thereon, situate at Mowjee Pachpakhady, in Kasba Tanna, Talooka Salsette, District Tanna, registered under Survey No. 192. Pot Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 7, Survey No. 193, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 195, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 329, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 330. Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Survey No. 231, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 393, 333, 179, Survey No. 192, Pot No. 5, admeasuring 8 acres and 4½ goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the properties of F. P. Moosa, on the south by the field of Avery Pascoal, on the east by the land of Nilajee Jeswan Thakore and Atmaram Ragoonath, and on the west by the land of F. B. Moosa and Soomar Kamlam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application, may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A NEW STEAM LAUNCH.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

The new steam launch "Ayesha," built entirely of teak, by T. Tarr and Son, of Wolesey, varnished and polished inside and outside, copper fastened and sheathed with red copper up to water line, length o. a. 33', length o. a. 33,' breadth 6' 1," depth 3' 3," and draft 2' 3."

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

N. B.—The launch is now lying off Mody Bay, where it can be inspected any time during the day.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Jubilee House, next to the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany, carved, and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome harmonium by S. Rose & Co. a powerful handsome bay Arab horse, single plated mounted harness nearly new, lady's side saddle, Persian and velvet carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and 3 light hanging lamps, oil paintings in gilt frame, first rate English-made iron safe with Hobb's lock, English-made brass bedstead with wire mattress, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma flower vases, fancy door curtains, &c., the property of H. READ, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRESENTS FOR HOME FRIENDS.

AUCTION SALE of a choice assortment of open carved blackwood furniture for drawing rooms of Princes and Nobles.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Jetha and Co. and by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

8 cases containing rich open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for peasants to friends at home consisting of elaborately carved grand ward robe in two pieces, lady's davenport, large and small sized brackets, open carved cabinet in one piece, square teapoys with single and double tops, Ladies' low chairs, gentleman's easy chair, footstools, flower stands, portable bookstands, &c.

The above furniture was made by special order. The same will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE COLUMBIAN SKATING RINK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises opposite the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 3 p.m.

The Columbian Skating Rink, as it stands with all its fixtures and appurtenances, including the skating surface, bandstand decorations, chairs, couches, looking glasses and about 1,500 pairs of skates. The skating surface is in first class order being of teak, 1½ by 1½, measuring 190 feet long by 80 feet broad, constructed by Mr. Alexander McKenzie.

The whole will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then it will be sold in separate lots.

The lease of the ground can be inspected at the office of the undersigned and the sale shall be subject to the terms and conditions in the lease.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, on the top floor of the Albert Buildings, the very valuable and handsome black, teak and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, Minton's Chinaware, superior glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sechne (built expressly for the Indian climate, in very good condition, and very little used, one large size complete tool cheap with tools, a carpenter's bench with nice fretwork machine, a first-rate Whiteley's on Singer's principles, hand and foot sewing machine with all the latest improvements, a Newberg No. 8 Victoress cooking stove, one Wrippingale kerosine cooking stove, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Brussels carpet, plants, &c., the property of F. W. PETERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder.

On SATURDAY, the 7th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, superior oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, several horses, English-built dog-cart, &c., the property of COLONEL WATKINS and officers of the 4th Rifle Regiment, leaving for Quetta.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 30th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, a first rate rose-wood Cottage piano by Schmidy and Co. in very good order China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs and pictures, plants, &c., the property of R. H. BAKER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14, 2½ goes in single and double harness.

1 strong-built dog-cart with a grey Arab horse and harness.

1 chesnut galloway, very quiet in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES, AT SULLEMAN BIN DAWOOD'S STABLE, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

On SUNDAY, the 1st March next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, galloways, racers, hacks, ponies, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 25, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPROPRIATE FITTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed by the mortgagee and on account and risk of C F Menezes the Mortgagor, to sell the household furniture, &c, at the rooms in Medows Street, below the office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, where the property has been removed from Mazagon for convenience of sale, the really elegant richly carved black wood and teakwood household furniture, recherche fittings, comprising suits of spacious and chairs, with spring seats and backs, marble-top circular and side tables, teapoys, blackwood, double and single cots, almirahs with mirror fronts cupboards, chest of drawers of black and camphor wood, marble-top dressing tables and washhand stands, gown stands, clothes and towel horses and racks, wall brackets, and other requisites for the bed, dressing and bath rooms, a magnificent large solid dining table on massive supports, sideboard, dumpwaiters and whatnots, dining-room armed and armless chairs of black and Mozambique wood, English and French clocks handsome table ornaments of real porcelain and real China ware, bronze vases, statuettes, &c., &c., rich solid cutglass table service, handsome porcelain, dinner, breakfast, dessert and tea services, superior plated ware, comprising vegetable dishes, liqueur, pickle, and sauce stands and cruets, epergynes, &c., lamps of different sorts, hanging and table, from Ditmar and Co., Brussels and Cambay carpets, &c., &c., too numerous to detail.

The sale will commence precisely at 1 p.m.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, February 25, 1891.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

2 PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY, AT 4 P. M.
CHILDREN, HALF PRICE
TO ALL PARTS,
DEBUT OF THE
WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANT
"B O B"
AND THE CLEVER MONKEY.
IN THE EVENING AT 9
FIRST GRAND CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
AND THE CLEVER
ELEPHANT
AND MONKEY.

NOTICE.

THE TROUPE
ONLY REMAIN
2 WEEKS 2
LONGER

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes (enlarged) ...Rs. 4 per seat.
Stalls..... „ 3 „
Gallery ..... „ 1 „

ZENANA BOXES COMPLETED.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30.

NOTICE.

No orders for goods will be recognized unless signed by the Management:—

Sole Proprietor.....F. E. FILLIS.
Business Manager.....W. LUNARDI.
Advance & Advertising Agent...E. C. CLITHEROW
Stud Groom.....J. TRENT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Saikaries. A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated
Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heart-burn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ANUNT RUSHI'S OART, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executors of the deceased mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Krishnarao Fakir, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of November, 1889, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 639, new No.——, old Survey No. 269, and New Survey No. 491, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 499 and 4506, Street No. 2 and (1), all which premises are situated on the north side of Anunt Rushi's Oart without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Anandrao Dinanath, on or towards the west partly by the property of Vinayek Shrikrishna and partly by the property of Laxumon Vinayek, on or towards the north by the property of Purshotam Shamjee, and on or towards the south by the said Anunt Rushi's Oart, and were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Fakir and his tenants, and are now in that of the said Krishnarao Fakir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the executors of the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 25, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in Consols took place in London yesterday, making the price of those funds 96⅞; but the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ⅛ lower at 2⅜ per cent., that on short London Bills, however, being unaltered, at 2⅞ cents Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 109¼ cents. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. lower at 44⅛d.; and Rupee Securities were down one per cent. in Fours, and 1⅛ in 4½ per cents, at £72¼ and £75¾, respectively. We have no fresh quotation for Silver from America, the New York Market having been closed yesterday; but the advices brought by press telegrams from Washington continue to favour bears of the metal. The Exchange Banks in London further lowered their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4⅜d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95⅞. Exchange on London was a centime higher, at frcs. 25·24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, with Surats easier, and Arrivals dull, the total sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 4⅞d. per lb., and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but in East Indian Cotton, Broach, and Oomrawattee of all grades were 1-16d. lower, other growths being unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

Owing to the New York Market having been closed yesterday we are without the usual daily advices regarding Cotton from that centre of the trade.

The activity which prevailed in our local Market for the staple yesterday has not been sustained today, and only a moderate business, mainly on spinners' account, has been done; but the tone has been steady, and prices of Bhownugger and Khanagaum are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. 1,800 bales are reported to have been bought by the Mills, say 200 bales of Pachora, at Rs. 161½-5; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 179; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 154-4½; 200 Broach, at Rs. 207-12; 200 Veraval, at Rs. 170-7; 125 Khangaum, at Rs. 178; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 197; 125 Chalisgam, at Rs. 154½; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 189; 100 Akote, at Rs. 176; 100 Mowa, at Rs. 187; and 100 Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 182; and exporters are credited with 725 bales, consisting of 325 Bengals, at Rs. 155½; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 155; 100 Veraval, at Rs. 176; 100 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 178; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone to-day at yesterday's quotations all round; but business has been upon only a moderate scale.

SEEDS also have not been in much request by shippers; but yesterday's advance in prices of Linseed and Rapeseed has been maintained in a firm market, other descriptions also being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	23,691 bales.
Wheat	17,852 cwt.
Linseed	35,511 „
Rapeseed	6,874 „
Gingelly	27,810 „
Poppyseed	1,195 „
Groundnuts	17,734 „
Castorseed	1,174 „

FREIGHTS are firm, but with more sellers in the market. Business has been done, for March shipment, to Dunkirk, at 25s.; for April shipment to Hamburg, at 23s. 9d.: for May shipment, to Hull, at Rs. 22s. 6d.; and for June, to Continental Ports, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened rather easier again this morning, and some business was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5½d. for near delivery, and at 1s. 5 5-32d. and 1s. 5 3-16d. for all March; but in the afternoon rates were 1-16d. higher, very little, however, being done at the advance. There has been no enquiry for Bank Paper. Closing forward quotations were 1s. 5d. for Bank Demand for April, and the same rate for Telegraphic for May-June; and 1s. 5½d. for Credits for March, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for April; with ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1·81	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone, and ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. of the late fall in Fours has been recovered. Business has been done for the coming settlement at 103½ to 103 5-16 for next settling day; and closing rates were 103 5-16 for cash, 103½ for the near account, and 102 15-16 for April; 106½ being still the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES.—The market remains quiet, but generally steady at last quotations for all Scrip.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Manora left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this evening.

The City Line s.s. City of Perth arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 23.

The Hall Line s.s. Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi day before yesterday evening.

The Hall Line s.s. Rufford Hall left here for Karachi day before yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior (Extra) left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. on 22nd instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollerah	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅜
4½ per cent. „	75½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	44⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

From 1st March and until further notice the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rs. 2-13 via Suez and Teheran and four annas less via Turkey. Two annas per word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to the United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran, fifteen annas per word.

Mail for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat close at Karachi at 9-45 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 23.

10 p.m.	73·6

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

6 a.m.	70·5
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	79·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAZELY—February 21, at Perambore, the wife of the Rev C N Bazely, Madras Railway Chaplain, of a son.

URE—February 21, at Wexford House, Poonamallee Road, Madras, Mrs William Ure, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEES—February 19, at Lahore, Lawrence Campbell, the dearly loved son of Reginald and Ellen Lees, aged 13 months.

URE—February 21, at Wexford House, Poonamallee Road, Madras, the infant son of Mr William Ure.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Y. M. K." assures us there were four thousand people if not more at the Madhavbag meeting held for the purpose of opposing Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill.

"M. B. J." (Kalbadevi) writes to say there were seven thousand at the Madhavbag meeting.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

THE long agitation in favour of railway extension in Sind has at last led to practical results. As we announced a day or two since, orders have been issued for the immediate commencement of work upon a line from Hyderabad towards the Eastern Nara River, which will no doubt be continued at the first opportunity as far as Umerkot, ninety miles from Hyderabad. The line will be made upon an unpretentious scale, as the character and dimensions of the probable traffic demand that it should be. It will be a provincial line, towards the cost of which, however, the Local Fund Boards of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar have undertaken to contribute between them a lakh and three-quarters of rupees. The scheme, as originally proposed—though we believe it has since been modified—contemplated that the Government of Bombay should provide ten lakhs from its available balances, and that the Government of India should provide the permanent way, taking four per cent. interest upon the value of the material until the debt is paid off, and that the North-Western Railway should work the branch at a fixed percentage of the gross receipts, supplying whatever stock is needed. Some difference of opinion has arisen between the Government of India and the local Government as to the character that should be given to the line, and this has somewhat delayed the commencement of operations. The Bombay estimates came to something like sixteen lakhs for a line to the Eastern Nara River, fifteen miles short of Umerkot. The estimate was low—little more than twenty thousand rupees a mile. But then the idea was to make the line on a scale sufficiently economical to make the limited traffic of the district yield a reasonable return to the outlay. The district, like the greater part of Gujerat, is without roads or the material for making them, and a railway which is meant in the first instance to take the place of a road should not be laid down on an extravagant scale. The Government of India, however, thought it necessary to check on the spot the surveys and estimates made by local engineers, and by substituting steel sleepers for babul ones, by allowing for expensive additions to the ferry at Kotri, and generally by ignoring the essentially local character of the line—in the beginning of its career, at all events—and estimating for it upon the basis of a main line, almost doubled the estimate at a stroke. The Supreme Government, in fact, were disposed to look further afield, and further into the future, than the local Government, with its limited resources, could afford to do. Possible extensions to Delhi, or even to Pachbadra on the Jodhpore line, could not well be provided for in what was bound, in the circumstances of the case, to be a local line, though there was no reason why it should not in the first instance be laid on an economical scale, and improved as its earning power develops. The Bombay view of the matter seems generally to have prevailed. The line, though on the standard gauge, will be lightly laid, and, as on the Jodhpore line, roadside stations will be dispensed with, passengers being picked up at halting points along the line. Traffic will of course be slow, but the requirements of the district in this matter are not very exacting. At Karachi the intention to commence the line at once is regarded with great satisfaction, mainly, we suppose, because of a belief that a line to the Nara River necessarily means a line to Umerkot, and a line to Umerkot as necessarily means an early construction of the line to Delhi, which Karachi has so enthusiastically favoured. This is a hopeful, if somewhat inconsequent succession of inferences, though we should be sorry to say that the more or less distant future will not justify it. Meanwhile it may be better to take the line as it is, and to remember that the scale upon which it is to be constructed discourages large expectations of its extension in the near future. The irrigational developments in recent years of that part of Sind have given exceptional prosperity to the tract which this line will serve; it is doubtful if beyond Umerkot any local traffic worth having would be found. Of the two competing projects that have been under discussion since 1887 the less heroic—that for a line to Pachbadra, a hundred and fifty miles from Hyderabad—has fallen out of favour in Karachi. The direct Delhi scheme involves a transit of five hundred miles through country which, whatever admissions may be made as to the physical practicability of the most forbidding part of it, offers the minimum of local traffic, and a through traffic which at the best would be fluctuating and uncertain. Sir Bradford Leslie, contemplating the project with a light heart, has told us that it is the function of railways to bridge deserts. A less romantic definition of the functions of railways would be to carry and develope traffic and to earn dividends. An exceedingly doubtful four per cent. profit has been shown in rough estimates of the earnings of the great desert line; but there is no margin for possibilities of disappointment in this estimate. On the whole it seems better to look at the Hyderabad scheme as a local scheme, promising in itself, but by no means necessarily the first instalment of a more ambitious but doubtful enterprise.

IT is understood that the small Sind Railway will absorb the not very considerable sum at the immediate disposal of the Bombay Government for provincial railway lines. But Government have recently, in an important Resolution, committed themselves, as fully as they can be committed by the affirmation of a general principle, to the policy of encouraging feeder lines wherever they can appropriately and profitably be constructed in this Presidency. Although in the present surveying season little will be done to give effect to the Resolution of last October, the Government of Bombay are making preparations for carrying it into effect as soon as funds are at their disposal. A survey has already been made for a line on the metre gauge from Ahmedabad to Prantij, with an alternative line *via* Dehgaum, in Baroda territory, the construction of which would be dependent upon the co-operation of the Gaekwar. The other narrow gauge line for which a survey has been undertaken is one from Palanpur to Deesa, towards which the Palanpur State will contribute a lakh-and-a-half of rupees, the Government of India supplying secondhand rails to the value of two lakhs, and an additional twenty thousand rupees in cash. This, however, is no part of the general scheme for the extension of feeder railways embodied in the Government Resolution of last October; and we only mention it as an example of the co-operation which the Native States are able and willing to give in railway enterprise. The main purpose of the Resolution, it will be remembered, was to pronounce upon certain suggestions which had been made by Mr. Little, the Chief Engineer of the Northern Division, for the construction of feeder lines in certain districts of Gujerat. It was suggested that the Local Boards might in the richer districts aid in financing the undertakings by means of guarantees; in other cases the guarantee might be given by the Government. At the same time Government were informed that the Directors of the Bombay and Baroda Railway were prepared to work branch lines of the kind contemplated on terms which it has been recognized are exceedingly favourable. Government, after carefully noting the proposals laid before them, have come to the conclusion that railways judiciously located and economically constructed would be profitable, as well as most beneficial to the province of Gujerat. Of the seven projects recommended by Mr. Little four have already been taken up for survey, those, namely, from Ahmedabad to Prantij, from Anand to Kapadwanj, from Broach to Jambusar, and a line which may ultimately become one of more than local importance, running in the first instance from Surat to Bardoli and Songhad, and eventually to Nandurbar, where it may possibly be met some day by an extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Dhulia. All but the first-named of these lines it is proposed to construct on the standard gauge, for the terms offered by the Bombay and Baroda Directors are intended to apply only where there is no break of gauge. It does not follow, however, that projects for metre gauge lines will be excluded from consideration when the special circumstances of the district make them the more suitable feeders to broad gauge main lines. There is no reason to believe that either at the head-quarters of Government or in the railway administrations is there any superstitiously exclusive belief in one measurement or the other. The Bombay Baroda Company already work sixty miles of narrow gauge railway for the Gaekwar at cost price, and doubtless they would be ready to give favourable terms to any similar scheme if it happened, as it often may happen, that a narrow gauge branch, even with break of gauge, is more profitably worked than a broad gauge line would be even with the advantage of unbroken gauge. Upon the financing of these lines the Government have thus far been silent. Whether the guarantee is to be given by the District Board, or directly by Government, or whether the capital shall be raised by the Board themselves, are points upon which Government have not yet pronounced. Gujerat is rich, and its District Boards are in a position to do more than the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Boards are doing on a railway in those districts, and at least as much as has been done by the Tanjore Board in support of the Mayaveram-Mutapett Railway. There the Provincial Government and the District Board have borne between them the cost of the line, which is estimated at about fifteen lakhs. In Gujerat the outlay on railway would to so large an extent be recouped by savings on road expenditure that even in the event of the District Boards having to pay any part of their guarantee the actual burden would not be great.

THE recent Act amending the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 supplies a long-felt deficiency in the statute book. The favourite weapon of offence, or retaliation, amongst a large section of our Indian fellow-subjects is the application to the police or magistracy for the arrest of their enemy, or, for the matter of that, their own familiar friend, for an offence of which he may be entirely innocent. Witnesses are usually forthcoming in abundance to testify to as many particulars and details of the imaginary misdeed as may be considered requisite; and it is by no means uncommon for such conspirators to have a rehearsal of the scenes which they intend to swear to before they go into court, so as to prevent any discrepancy in their statements. Even if a conviction was not obtained, the object of the complainant was sufficiently achieved by the temporary arrest of his adversary, and the inconvenience and ignominy to which he was subjected by a more or less prolonged detention pending the conclusion of the trial. If, as we may hope is generally the case, the victim of the plot was honourably acquitted, it was, of course, open to him to put the machinery of the law into motion on his own account; but the process is cumbersome and expensive, and the result proverbially uncertain. Moreover, while some trumped up cases can easily be proved to be groundless, others may have a substratum of fact, innocent enough in itself, which may yet be sufficient to vouch for the apparent good faith of the complainant in bringing a charge which he knew was practically a fabrication; and so while the facts complained of were proved not to be true, it nevertheless might be impossible to prove that the motives of the complainant were other than unimpeachable. Hence a man who had undergone prosecution of this sort might think he was sufficiently lucky in meeting with an acquittal, and not care to stir further in the matter; and the evil-doers would thus escape all retribution for his sins. The Code of Criminal Procedure, however, as it stood before the present amendment, did provide a simple and efficacious remedy for a certain class of such cases; but strange to say it was for simple cases only, and not those in which the victim of a plot might undergo arrest. Section 250 of the Code, under the chapter, for the trial of summons cases by magistrates, authorised a magistrate who acquitted an accused person, and was of opinion that the complaint was frivolous or vexatious, to direct the complainant to pay to the accused compensation not exceeding fifty rupees. So far as this went, nothing could be better. It enabled the court which actually tried the false complaint, and was cognizant of all the details from the witnesses who had been before it, to apply a sharp and vigorous remedy without running the risk of a series of interminable details, such as the law loves, which would probably result in the issue of process for a separate trial of the author of the false complaint. But in the chapter for the trial of warrant cases by magistrates there was no corresponding provision, and it was therefore obviously advisable in bringing a false complaint against any one to make it a really substantial one. The new amendment cancels section 250, above referred to, and adds as section 560 of the Code, a provision on similar lines applicable to all cases tried by magistrates without distinction, whether the complaint was originally made to the magistrate or to a police officer. The magistrate has, of course, to record his order in writing, and he has also to consider any objection made by the complainant against an order for compensation of the accused person. The amendment will be welcomed by the magistracy and police as well as by the general public.

THE alarm of fire at the Municipal Offices yesterday was but a small affair, a few buckets of water having put out the packing under the iron roof which had somehow become ignited, before any mischief was done. This was satisfactory, as was also the promptitude with which four steam fire-engines and others worked by hand were ready for action. The incident is, however, a useful reminder of what may at any moment happen: a real fire on a large scale, which might easily break out in the middle of the night, would destroy not only the Municipal Buildings, but all the Municipal archives and the assessment books, the loss of which would be severely felt for years to come. It was with a view to minimise the danger of such a calamity that special precautions have been taken to provide the new Municipal Buildings—which have reached their second story—with abundant means of dealing on the instant with an outbreak of fire. Objection was made in some quarters to this provision as expensive and superfluous, on the ground that one of the new fire brigade stations will be in the neighbourhood. Those who used that argument do not know the value of minutes, which are of as much importance in the case of fires as in war. We have spoken of the promptitude with which the steam fire-engines were brought to the spot when the alarm of fire was raised yesterday; they were brought along as fast as two horses could gallop, while dragging such heavy apparatus behind them. But the speed attained, though the greatest possible under the circumstances, would have seemed to Captain Shaw to be that of a snail. The horses were the biggest and best that can be procured for five or six hundred rupees, but they are not equal to the duty to be performed. The work is heavy enough for four horses of the size and muscle of those now available—or even of four big walers of exceptional pluck and speed. Bombay, like Washington, is a city of magnificent distances; imagine the lamentable delay which would be caused if two insufficient horses had to proceed five or six miles to a fire, or to drag a heavy steam-fire engine up the steep roads on the north-west of the city! The New Fire Brigade wants bigger horses, and more of them.

THE Cambay Committee yesterday received a telegram from London informing them that Sir John Gorst, on behalf of the Government, had consented to the papers relating to recent occurrences in Cambay being printed as a Parliamentary paper.

WE publish elsewhere the first of a series of weekly letters on current events, which will be written for our columns by the eminent novelist, Mr. Walter Besant.

APPENDED are the names of the Examiners at the ensuing Pleaders' Examination:—(*a*) Sub-Judges and High Court Pleaders' Examination:—Messrs. Jopp, (Registrar, High Court), Slater, (Barrister-at-Law), and Shamrao Vithal, (High Court Pleader). (*b*) District Pleaders' Examination:—Messrs. Raikes and Rustamjee Dhanjibhai Sethna, (Barristers-at-Law), Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand, (Deputy Registrar, High Court), Messrs. Shivshankar Govindram, Mahadev Bhaskar Chobal, B.A., LL.B., and Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., (High Court Pleaders).

THE first number of *Black and White*, issued on the 6th instant, contains a fine portrait of Cardinal Manning as frontispiece, clever sketches by Mr. Linley Sambourne and Mr. Harry Furniss, a sketch of Major Barttelot's grave, a remarkably striking drawing entitled "The Confession" by Professor Herkomer, a reproduction of a painting by Rembrandt, and numerous other illustrations exceptionally well printed. The literarary contributions include the first of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's papers from the South Seas, a sonnet by Swinburne, a complete short story by James Payn, a poem by Mr. J. H. McCarthy, Parli

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TOKAR EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, FEB. 23.

Latest news from Tokar states that the Egyptian Cavalry has reconnoitred towards Ternerin, but only a few Dervishes were seen.

The flight of Osman Digna is confirmed, and the natives are jubilant at his overthrow.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said it had not positively been decided to occupy Tokar and Handoub permanently with Egyptian troops, but it was probable that they would be retained there for some time. Sir James fully explained the reasons for the occupation, which he said involved no advance into the interior.

Baron de Worms, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said it would be impossible to abolish the Paddy Tax in Ceylon unless some other taxation was substituted.

Lord Cross, in reply to a similar question in the Lords, said Government will carefully consider the matter.

An amendment to the Army Estimates brought forward by Mr. Labouchere for reducing the Army by the number of men composing the army of occupation in Egypt has been rejected by a majority of seventy-two votes.

TEN SHILLING NOTES.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Mr. Goschen in reply to a question in the Commons last night said that the Silver to be held to cover the Ten Shilling Notes would not exceed the amount required to pay the Notes in Silver, and the remainder would be secured partly in Gold and partly in Silver, Notes would only be a legal tender for the same amount as Coin.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The debate on the Army Estimates continues in the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Hartington last night asked what had been done to execute the recommendation of his Commission.

The Hon. E. Stanhope in reply said, that a Committee of the Cabinet had been formed to deal with the general principles of the same, and that a Committee of the highest Naval and Military Officers had also been formed to deal with the matter in detail.

He further stated that he was unable to state what course would be pursued in the event of the office of the Commander-in-Chief becoming vacant. He was not prepared to appoint a Chief of the Staff, but arrangements would be made to increase the responsibility of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Regarding the general military administration, it was intended to constitute a Promotion Board of five Generals who would be entirely independent of the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief.

THUNDERSTORM AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

* ALLAHABAD, FEB. 23.

A thunderstorm broke over Calcutta on Sunday, it being the first rain there since October.

THE WUNTHO EXPEDITION.

General Wolseley was expected to leave Mandalay yesterday, to take command of the operations against the Wuntho State.

VOLUNTEERING IN BENGAL.

The Commander-in-Chief inspects the Presidency Volunteers on the 7th of March.

The annual presentation of prizes by the Viceroy will be on the 21st of March.

MR. QUINTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. J. Woodburn, Chief Secretary, N.-W. P. Government, is appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council, in place of Mr. Quinton. Mr. W. C. Bennet, officiates as Chief Secretary during the former's absence.

THE BENGAL-NAGPORE RAILWAY.

The Viceroy will leave Howrah at 9-10 p.m. on March 2, by a special train arriving at Chakardarpur the following morning at half-past eleven. After the formal ceremony an excursion will be made into the Saranda Forest.

The Viceroy will leave for Calcutta the same night, arriving on the 4th of March.

The guests of the Railway Company will be conveyed by a second special train.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MIRAJ, FEB. 24.

Rao Bahadur Callian Sitaram Chitraip, State Karbhari; Rao Saheb Vithal Hari Limaye, Nyayadhish, Dr. Trimbak Sittaram, medical officer; Mr. Balbhim Sakharam, inspector of schools; Mr. Ramchander Atmaram Nadakarni, pleader; Mr. Vishwanath Wassoodew Fadke, and several others fully sympathize with the views of the Bombay meeting held on Sunday last in support of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill.

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 24.

At an influential meeting of more than sixty high caste Hindoo ladies, held this afternoon, at the Maganbhai Girls' School, a memorial supporting the Age Bill, with a suggestion to reduce the punishment in the case of husbands, and to raise the age to sixteen years in the case of strangers was unanimously adopted; and a resolution thanking those who work for the good of womankind was also adopted.

POONA, FEB. 24.

At a *jamat* of Poona Mahomedans, Nabob Alimardankhan in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to protest against the Age Bill as interfering with the marital ceremony and consummation where puberty is attained before the proposed limit. There were Moulvis and Kazees present, and spoke against the Bill.

SATARA, FEB. 24.

To-day a densely-crowded meeting of Mahomedan residents of Satara, presided over by Kazee Valee Shaheba and Khatiba of Satara, unanimously adopted a memorial to the Government of India strongly protesting against the Age Bill.

A BRUSH WITH THE SAWBWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

A sharp action was fought between the Shwebo column, and the followers of Sawbwa at Okpho. The enemy were completely routed, fifty being killed. A large number of guns and a quantity of ammunition were captured. We lost three European soldiers killed, and ten men wounded. The Kawlin force assumes the offensive immediately. Wuntho will be attacked to-morrow or Wednesday which is held by 600 rebels.

THE MADRAS FINE ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 24.

The Madras Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by H. E. the Governor to-day. In a speech his Excellency referred to the decadence of Indian Art as being due partly to the present demand for cheaper articles from other parts of the world and also to some extent due to the fact that Rajahs do not now encourage Indian Art as formerly.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE EURASIAN ASSOCIATION.

H. E. the Governor to-day received an address of welcome from the Eurasian Association, in which allusion was made to the poverty-stricken position of many Eurasians and to the fact that less Eurasians are employed by the Government. His Excellency, in reply, quoted figures showing about the same number of Eurasians in Government Service as formerly. He held out no hope of special concessions to Eurasians, but expressed the hope that they would qualify for competition with other races, as the best men only would be selected for Government Service, which is now heavier than formerly.

DEATH OF THE NIZAM'S INFANT SON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), FEB. 24.

His Highness the Nizam's infant son, a few months old, died on Sunday night.

FIRE AT THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at half-past one, an alarm of fire was raised at the Bombay Municipal Offices. Some rope packing immediately under the galvanised iron roof became ignited, owing, it is surmised, to the heat of the iron. Smoke was noticed to be rising from the roof by one of the servants of the Esplanade Hotel, who immediately communicated with the officials in the office. Notice was given to the fire-brigade, and Mr. Michael went on to the roof to discover the spot where the fire was. The place was soon found and two or three buckets of water extinguished what little fire there was and removed all fear for the safety of the building. In the meantime four steam-engines—the Fort, Pydownee, Gamdevi, and Byculla—and a number of manuals under Mr. Nichols, turned up with praiseworthy promptitude, but, of course, their services were not necessary. Superintendents McDermott, and Cobb, Inspector Briscoe and McCubin, and Constables Gray and Uncles were also present a few moments after the alarm was given. There was no damage worthy of mention. A similar accident happened to the offices about six months ago.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

WE are indebted to Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India (Finance and Commerce Department), for the following memorandum concerning the Silver Plate duties:—

CALCUTTA, THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1891.

IT appears from communications received by the Government of India from some of the Trades Associations, that it is not generally known that the English duties on gold and silver plate, whether imported or of English manufacture, no longer exist, and that no assay is required of certain descriptions of Oriental plate. By the law, as it now stands, no Indian plate is subject to duty on import into the United Kingdom; and only certain kinds of such plate are subjected to assay. The sections of the Statutes providing for these exemptions are the following:—

Section 10 of 53 Victoria, Chapter 8, provides that, "On and after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the stamp duties and duties of customs on plate of gold and plate of silver shall cease to be payable, and the drawback upon the exportation of plate shall cease to be allowed."

Section 4 of 47 and 48 Victoria, Chapter 62, provides that, "Articles of foreign plate which, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs, may be properly described as hand-chased, inlaid, bronzed or filigree work of oriental pattern, shall, subject to the payment of the proper duties of customs [the duties have been repealed since 1st May 1890], be exempted from assay in the United Kingdom."

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JUMASJEE'S Cotton circular, dated Hongkong, February 5, says:—The very low range of prices established for superior and suitable descriptions of Indian Yarns, owing to excessive supplies and constant pressure to realize on the part of importers, has recently induced a moderate business in desirable threads of Nos. 10, 12, and 20. After a long interval, the local dealers have been encouraged to operate on cheap terms, in anticipation of a brisk demand springing up when business is resumed in the interior two weeks hence, when the Chinese New Year holidays will be over. Superior threads of Nos. 20s available at cheap prices have been in good inquiry at about previous quotations. A very small business has been done in special desirable chops of No. 16 at a small concession on previous rates. A moderate inquiry has prevailed at cheap rates for suitable and favorite chops of No. 12s. No. 10s of suitable and good qualities have been maintained in steady good demand at prices quoted in our last report. The best descriptions have been attracting less attention owing to high prices, and inferior grades are neglected, although unusually cheap. Accumulations of heavy stocks and pressure to realize have produced a further decline in the prices of Nos. 6s, and 8s., but it has been impossible to effect sales in the absence of demand and quotations are nominal. There is nothing of importance to notice about Nos. 14s, 18s., and 22s., to 40s., which continue quiet and neglected. During the fortnight arrivals 7,120 bales, sales 7,020 bales. Shipments to Coast Ports 1,243 bales; and unsold stocks 35,382 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 682 bales and for Shanghai 9,797 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a moderate business in desirable qualities of yarn at cheap prices. The position of the market in Japan was unchanged, and prospects for Indian Yarns were discouraging, as all demand was being satisfied by the local mills at very cheap rates. In Shanghai, in the commencement of the fortnight, there was a moderate demand at steady prices for best chops of No. 20s. mostly for delivery after the Chinese New Year holidays. Some re-sales were also being effected from second hands from contracts previously made. Latterly the demand had fallen off and prices were weaker owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year and heavy receipts.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S NASIK TOUR.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Nasik and Dhulia (Khandeish) in March, 1891:—

Thursday, March 5, leave Victoria Terminus at 7-30 a.m., and arrive at Nasik Road, at 1-35 p.m.

Friday, March 6, stop.

Saturday, March 7, leave Nasik Road at 10-12 a.m., arrive at Chalisgaum at 3-34 p.m., leave Chalisgaum at 3-34 p.m., and arrive at Dhulia at 8 p.m.

Sunday, March 8, stop.

Monday, March 9, leave Dhulia at 4 p.m., arrive at Chalisgaum at 8 p.m., and leave Chalisgaum at 9-36 p.m.

Tuesday, March 10, arrive at Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m.

TABLE TALK.

[BY MR. WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

A PROPHET of good tidings is, I take it, the most popular of mankind. That is, he would be, if he ever appeared. Let me begin with being such a Prophet. Know, then, that this year of Grace, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, is going to be the most noble year ever known for sunshine and fair weather; for a great harvest, and for the fruits of the earth in abundance in their season. If this prediction fails let us never again put trust in the good old creeds. For in the month of January, as everybody knows, the weather of the coming year is revealed. The first day of the month, according to some, is a guide: this year it was clear, cold, and full of sunshine. The Day of St. Vincent is a guide: this year it was clear and bright. Lastly, St. Paul's Day is infallible as a prophet. Gay the poet tells us that all the world believes—

"That if the festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from liberal horn shall strew the year."

This year it was a day of brilliant sunshine, at least, where I was. Where you were, dear reader, it was perhaps raining. But then you were not regarding the sky with the eye of a prophet.

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A deep, strong, ominous sigh of satisfaction arose from every breakfast table when the letter was read of that juryman who wrote to the judge that he was tired of "kicking about" his court, and had gone home. The fact was put a little bluntly, perhaps, but that juryman has, I am convinced, conferred a great service upon his country. Because the treatment of jurymen by judges is generally pitiless. They convert what is at all times a tax upon our time—a tax which we try to pay cheerfully—into an intolerable burden. They make us wait about the court all day long, on the chance of the case coming to an end, and thus day after day for a week together. It is a most monstrous tyranny. If a juryman has to present himself every morning he might at least be allowed to go if he is not wanted for the case.

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A considerable experience of waiting about and listening to cases for the most part stupid, to counsel's speeches and judge's charges, has made me, perhaps, less respectful to a Court of Justice than is desirable in a freeborn Briton. First of all I do not like, as I said before, having to wait, and I do not think we ought to wait. Next, when we are in our uncomfortable box, and hearing the case, I do not at all like the very limited appreciation of our intellect which animates the speeches of counsel and the charges of the judge. Jurymen are really, sometimes, intelligent beings. As such, I do not think that the judge should do, as I have heard him do, simply direct the jury what verdict they are to return. The duty of the judge is, we are taught, to expound the law, that of the jury is to decide upon the evidence in conformity with the law. But I have never sat upon a case in which any complicated exposition of law was necessary. All the more, therefore, one resents direction.

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To return to the Juryman who went home. Let us pass a Resolution recording our grateful thanks to that Juryman. I believe that his simple action will result in a considerable amelioration of the Juryman's lot.

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All the learned world is running to see the new discovery at the British Museum. They have placed the papyrus in frames between glass. It looks mighty tough reading, but we can wait in patience. Meantime, all the papers think it necessary to warn the Museum people solemnly on the subject of forgery, and they recall the famous Shapira case. Now, there is no single point of resemblance between the two cases, and it is one thing to copy a Hebrew book and quite another thing to write a Greek treatise.

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I had the honour of acquaintance with the late lamented Shapira, and I was one of the few who were privileged to see the documents before they were taken to the Museum. What he did was this. He found, in Southern Arabia, among certain tribes of Jews, certain old manuscript Books of the Law. These were written on skins, having a margin of about four inches broad. He cut off these margins and wrote upon them, in beautiful Hebrew character, with his own hand, the Book of Deuteronomy, altered in certain passages where German critics had been busy. He then made up a story—a very lame and foolish story—about finding them, and claimed enormous antiquity for them. He really hoped to be believed, he built upon receiving a large sum of money for his forgery, and when the deceit was discovered, he killed himself. The name Shapira is exactly the same as Sapphira. Few men try so conscientiously to live up to their name as the Herr Shapira.

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Among the collections at the British Museum is one which is never shown to visitors. It is not even mentioned in the official catalogue. This is their collection of stories. There are endless stories about the place. Stories of collectors, of cranks and of men afflicted with theories, of Reading Room people, of the books, and of the things themselves. If you like I will tell you, from time to time, one or two of these stories. For instance, I am sure that the story of the Madness of the Museum Policeman will be new to most.

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He was "on" for night duty in the Museum. All night long he had to wander about those vast halls alone. They are ghostly even on dark and rainy afternoons, when no visitors are in them; but in the dark and silent night they are worse than a wild and deserted country churchyard, especially when the moon strikes through the windows upon the pale statues and the quiet mummies. This policeman, however, was proof against ghostly terrors. The sightless eyeballs in the Egyptian Hall rolled upon him—the Roman Emperors in their classic Hall frowned upon him—Apollo and the Graces smiled upon him—the mummies sat up in their cases and sneered at him as a creature of to-day. But this policeman took no heed. He tramped through the empty rooms sniffing continually, if haply he might detect the presence of fire. He was ghost proof. In private conversation he would admit that he rather liked the advances made by the ghosts though he refused to listen. The ghosts, in fact, prevented him from feeling lonely.

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One morning this policeman was found in a corner of the Egyptian Hall. He was sitting all crouched and doubled up, his fingers working, his lips muttering, his limbs trembling. He was, in fact, perfectly mad. They took him away and consigned him into safe keeping. Presently he recovered and was able to give some account of himself. It was the day after the arrival of a new and most precious group—I think in terra-cotta, representing a King and Queen of Etruria. At midnight the policeman met them—they were sitting up, or walking about—the thing is not certain—for change of posture and exercise. Egyptian ghosts he knew; Phœnician, Roman, Greek, Hindoo, Chinese, Polynesian, Red Indian ghosts, he knew. But an Etruscan ghost he had never met before. How he was chivied all night long from room to room—how the other ghosts joined in the chase led by that royal pair of Etruria—it boots not to tell. Suffice it to say that he would have no more of the museum, and now walks by night the Piazza of Covent Garden, where at least he is among men and women of the palpitating present.

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Let us rejoice over the prospect of one pound notes. We have lived so long under the present rule that we forget that things were ever different. Yet, there have been a great many changes in issue of notes. Before the year 1759 there were no bank notes under the value of £20. Then they introduced notes of £15 and £10. In 1794, when the banks were relieved from payment in specie, they issued notes of £5. In 1797, notes of £1 and £2. During the long war the issue of notes was enormously increased; and in 1815 there were notes out to the extent of £27,500,000, which was reduced in the course of the next quarter of a century to £19,000,000. In 1821 the one pound notes were withdrawn and the existing issue was commenced. The old notes were badly drawn, badly printed and easily forged. In the year 1818, twenty-four persons were hanged for forging bank notes, and in 1820, 101 were convicted, but not all hanged, for the same offence. It is now, I believe, next to impossible to forge a Bank of England note, but I would not advise the curious to try.

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Without bank notes, without post office and postal orders, and for the most part without cheques, and bank books—for only substantial people keep banking accounts—how was the ordinary business of the world carried on? First of all, everybody carried about with him as much money as he was likely to want. A rich man starting on a journey took a big bag of gold; an ordinary days he carried a purse full of gold. Lord Nelson's purse at Trafalgar was found to have ninety guineas in it. The long purse sufficed for ordinary occasions. For the greater occasions and for trading purposes, letters of credit were obtained, or the guard of the stage coach took parcels, letters, or money to the town where it was to be paid. What, in fact, caused the decay of the good old trade of highway robbery? Not so much the increased efficiency of the police as the fact that people ceased to carry money with them. Formerly when a coach was stopped, there was sure to be, among the passengers, some with fat bags of gold. You might rob a whole express train now and not get a hundred pounds out of all the carriages together. Even the great heavy gold chains are gone; one knows rich men who are content to carry a silver watch; and only jewellers wear rings. Highway robbery with nothing to rob might be romantic, but romance would not keep the poetic highwayman in the little comforts which he loved, so he turned his attention to other and more lucrative lines.

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The proposed School of Dramatic Art will not, I think, succeed. At first, with many others, I thought it promised well. I argued that every art has its *technique*. For instance, an actor must learn how to manage his voice, how to carry himself, how to do effectively the trifling things as well as those which are more important, how to wear dress, to carry a sword, to dance a minuet, and a great many other things, the learning of which should be got over quickly and so leave him free for the development of his powers. But I have been converted by one in the profession, whose view is, I am now convinced, the true one. It amounts to this: a man with the true vocation should play, and be contented with playing, for a year or two, nothing but small parts, learning from day to day what is required for each part, and watching the leading actors. No school, my friend tells me, can teach half so well as the stage itself; no stimulus is so effective as the hissing of the audience. If the young actor is a servant only, who has to bring in a letter on a salver, he learns that there is an effective way and an ineffective way of representing the character. More than this, he learns how the servant's presence on the stage helps to make the picture. Thus, he understands how the parts belong to one another, and when his turn comes for playing a leading part he remembers the importance of the servant and the supper. Every situation has its conventional and traditional mode of treatment. The actor learns this as he goes along; for instance, to fall properly on the stage must be learned but any old actor can teach a young one, and that much more effectively if it has to be put into practice on an actual stage, where a clumsy fall would make the situation ridiculous. As to the management of the voice, my friend is of opinion that everyone should learn this also for himself. These considerations are, at least, practical, and as such I submit them.

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The re-appearance of Mr. Greenwood as an Editor will be welcomed by many who are not of his party. The appearance of the *Anti-Jacobin* on Saturday last was looked for with considerable curiosity. One must never judge of a journal by its first number, which always looks scrappy and unfinished, like a new suburban villa before the garden has had time to grow. One is pleased to find in it a paper by Mr. Coventry Patmore, who has been heard too seldom since Mr. Greenwood left his former journal; and among other papers, I observe an anonymous tribute to the beauty of the verses lately republished under the title of *Ionica*.

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The old *Anti-Jacobin* was started about the year 1798, and actually ran on till many years after the collapse of Jacobinism, until the year 1821. The poetry of the *Anti-Jacobin* containing *The Needy Knife Grinder*, and other immortal rhymes appeared in 1804, I believe. The preface to the first volume of the *Anti-Jacobin* states that the circulation amounted to the enormous figure of 3,250 of each number! What would the Editor of the new *Anti-Jacobin* say to such a figure? I wonder why no one has ever reproduced the caricatures, which are rough and coarse, but extremely effective. They knew what hard hitting meant in the days of the boxing gloves and the *P.R.*

WALTER BESANT.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREAVES, Commander-in-Chief, returned to Bombay from his tour of inspection yesterday morning. His Excellency, travelling from Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was expected to arrive at 6-35 a.m. yesterday, at the Church Gate railway station, where a number of gentlemen had assembled to meet him, among them being General Budgen, Commanding Bombay District, Major-General Pottinger, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Colonel Merriman, R.E., C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Colonel Bissett, R.E., C.I.E., Agent, B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways, Colonel Lewis, Commanding Royal Artillery, Major Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Surgeon-General Webb, Deputy Surgeon General Cates, &c. The first announcement in the District Orders required the attendance, at the Church Gate station, of commanding officers, heads of departments, and a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file of the 4th Rifles, as well as the firing of a salute of fifteen guns from the land battery; but a subsequent District Order, issued on Monday dispensed with all these formalities, it being the desire of his Excellency that his arrival should be considered strictly private. The gentlemen above-named assembled, however, at the Church Gate station to greet his Excellency on his return from a long and tedious tour of inspection, which extended even as far as Quetta; but as it happened, had philosophically to submit to a disappointment; for, on the arrival of the mail train at Grant Road station, Sir George Greaves, accompanied by General Adam, Quarter Master-General, alighted from his saloon carriage and drove over to the bungalow of Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, Malabar Hill. The train then proceeded to the Church Gate station which was reached at 7 a.m., when the gentlemen who were waiting for his Excellency were informed of what had happened. They had the satisfaction, nevertheless, of meeting Brigadier-General Gatacare, Adjutant General, Major Spratt, Military Secretary, and Major Clowes, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency, who had accompanied the Chief on his tour of inspection and travelled on by the train to the Church Gate station. Sir George Greaves stayed during the day at Malabar Hill, and left by the night passenger train for Poona yesterday.

THE HOSPITAL CONCERT.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Pescio has arranged to give a repetition of Friday evening's concert in aid of the European Hospital and Convalescent Home on Friday evening next, at half-past five, in the Town Hall. It is hoped that the programme will prove even more attractive than the last, for while most of the items of the first concert will be repeated, Mr. Pescio is endeavouring to secure further assistance. As a correspondent informed us yesterday, Miss Atkinson, the brilliant violinist, will play another couple of solos, and Miss Willis and Mr. Pescio will contribute pianoforte duets. The programme, which is advertised in another column, is, as it stands, an exceptionally attractive one, and we imagine the praiseworthy object the promoter has in view will be fully realised.

THERE escaped the notice of the Russian censors in Finland the other day a small paragraph in a Swedish illustrated paper which, it appears, was not quite to the liking of the officials. When the the objectionable paragraph was noticed, an order came from the Russian officials that all numbers were to be "called in," and the police actually went from house to house, and demanded that the paper should be given up.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THERE was not such a large crowd at the Mahalaxmi Race-course yesterday as on Saturday, although the attendance was very fair. The fields, however, were quite as good as on the opening day, and the sport, taken all round, even better. The closest finish of the afternoon was witnessed in the third race for the Melton Stakes, when Hilal and Good Boy, the latter being favourite, made a dead heat, and had to run over again after the last race on the card. Good Boy would have lost this race in the first instance, had not Hilal made a wide sweep in rounding the corner near home; but in running off the heat, Good Boy won easily by a length. In the Aga Khan Purse, no one had any doubt of White Oats winning, and although he finished only three-quarters of a length in front of Starlight, it was evident to those who had watched the race that he had it all his own way throughout the long journey. The tremendous lead which Narrow Escape rushed off with in the first race rather caused a flutter among those who had backed Royalty, which was decidedly a better horse, and it appeared as if the former meant to win easily; but great was their relief when at the distance post Royalty was seen going very strong; and he eventually finished first, Narrow Escape being even displaced by Newminster who had showed up so well on Saturday. The largest field of the day was witnessed in the Second Dealers' Plate, when sixteen horses, all more or less unknown to the racing world, faced the starter. Cocab however, was selected by the knowing ones as the favourite, and he justified his choice by winning a good race, Kaise against whom the book-makers were giving 20 to 1, securing second honours. Turkish Flag, who had won the Derby on the first day, was the hot favourite for the Turf Club Cup, in spite even of the presence of that grand country-bred Minden, whose chances of winning were rather minimised by the extraordinary heavy handicap placed upon him. The game Galloway (Turkish Flag) held the race from start to finish, Shanghai and Mafeesh taking second and third places in this race. In the last race, Maid of Honour, recently purchased by Dr. Bull in Calcutta and which showed up well at the recent Sky Meeting at Poona where she ran in quite as good company, as yesterday, placed another win to her credit. The Band of the Gloster Regiment was present during the afternoon and played a selection of music. The following are the results and further details:—

1ST RACE.—"Selling Race." Aproximate value to the winner, Rs. 400; 2nd, Rs. 20. Rs. 300 from the fund; for Maiden Arabs 10st. 7lb. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,200, 4lb. allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Lowest selling price to be not less than Rs. 500. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's ch a h Royalty, 8st 7lb, Smith 1
Mr Meher's b a h Newminster, 8st 7lb, Native 2
Aga Junghi Shah's b a h Narrow Escape, 9st 11lb, Oomer 3
Khaliffa bin Esau's b a h Goldfinder, 8st 11lb, Native. 0
Musjid bin Mohsen's g a h Chanticleer, 8st 7lb, Native 0
Bomanji Edulji's ch a h Alert, 8st 7lb, A Wahed..... 0
Mr Cursetji's b a h Ayrshire, 8st 7lb, Kendall 0
Aga Akber Shah's g a h Prince Albert, 8st 7lb, Pillaji..... 0

Betting:—4 to 1 against Royalty; 5 to 1 against Newminster, Alert, and Narrow Escape; 10 to 1 against Goldfinder and Ayrshire; 12 to 1 against Prince Albert.

At the fall of the flag Narrow Escape shot away with the lead, and got so far ahead of all the others that his rider seemed to think it was a false start, and appeared to pull up a bit, but finding it all right, he came on, and led by several lengths to the home turn, where Royalty, which had shown signs of bolting at the start, came through with a rush and collared him. Newminster soon afterwards came up with Narrow Escape, and beat him, but failed to catch Royalty, which won by a length and a half, two lengths dividing Newminster and Narrow Escape, second and third respectively. Time—1min. 6½ secs.

2ND RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."—Approximate value to winner, Rs. 975; 2nd Rs. 325. Rs. 500 for all Maiden Arabs. The scale of weight by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years 7st 4lb; 4 years 7st 12lb; 5 years 8st 5lb; 6 years, 8st 12lb; and 7 years, 9st. Winners once 5 lbs, twice and oftener 7lb extra. Winner of the Derby 5lb, extra penalty. Distance R. C.

Col Grant's and Major Macintyre's b a h White Oats, 8st 12lb, Smith 1
Mr Sulliman Dawood's b a g Starlight, 8st 12lb, Gibbs 2
Mr Khalifa bin Esau's g a h Silver King, 8st 5lb, Lutchman..... 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Holkar, 8st 5lb, Ebrahim... 0
Mr Hamood Aboo Shabah's b a c Nineveh, 7st 12lb, McQuade 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on White Oats; 2 to 1 against Holkar; 4 to 1 against Starlight; 10 to 1 against Silver King and Nineveh.

The horses went away to a good start. Starlight, Holkar, and Nineveh made the running to begin with, White Oats the favourite and Silver King lying behind. This order was maintained till the fifth furlong post was passed, when White Oats and Silver King worked up to the front. First Nineveh fell back and then Holkar, leaving the race to the other three, which ran pretty level to the distance post. White Oats then gained the advantage which he maintained till the finish winning at his ease, though only by three-quarters of a length. A quarter of a length separated second and third. Time—2 mins. 55 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Melton Stakes."—Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,230; 2nd, Rs. 380. Rs. 500 (Rs. 250 subscribed by dealers and Rs. 250 from the fund), for all Arab ponies landed after the 1st September 1890. Weight for age and inches raised 7lbs. The winner of a race of the value of Rs. 500, one stone extra. Distance ¼ mile.

Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a p Hilal, 8st 5lb, Robinson ..... } dead
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a p Good Boy, 6st 0lb, Pillaji ..... } heat
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's c a p Nujeffie, 8st 13lb, Luchman 3
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's c a p Zoolfekar, 9st 10lb, Mr May 0
Mahomed Shumlan's b a p Auzova, 9st 10lb, Ebrahim 0
Mr Abdoola bin Nissar's b a p Ateem, 9st 1lb, Thompson..... 0
Mr Hamood Aba Shuba's g a p Mundwar, 8st 10lb, Kendall..... 0
Mr Sulliman Dawood's g a p Wanderer, 8st 2lb, S Oomer 0
Mr Dinshaw Framjee's g a p Secunder, 7st 13lb, Gillespie 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Good Boy; 4 to 1 against Mundwar; 8 to 1 against Hilal and Zoolfekar; 10 to 1 against Auzova; 12 1 to against Wanderer, 20 to 1 against Ateem and Secunder.

This was undoubtedly the most exciting race of the afternoon. After one slight break-away the field was despatched on fairly even terms. Good Boy immediately jumped to the front and forced the pace at a great rate. He led by about four lengths to the quarter-mile post, where Hilal got on level terms with him, and together they raced to the corner, where Hilal unfortunately, in coming round lost about four lengths again. Recovering himself, however, he made a grand race along the straight, collaring Good Boy and making a dead heat of it, Nujeffie being a length and a half behind. Had it not been for the slip at the corner Hilal would have beaten the favourite easily. Time—54½ secs. In running off the heat at the close of the afternoon's race, Good Boy won by a length.

4TH RACE.—"The Second Dealers' Plate." Approximate value to winner Rs. 2,420; 2nd, Rs. 200; and 3rd, Rs. 105. By subscription about Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arabs landed after the 15th September, 1890. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Cocab, 8st 10lb, Kendall... 1
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mushary's b a h Kaise, 9st 4lb, Salay 2
Mr Hamood Abu Shaba's b a h Shumtave, 8st 13lb, Pugh 3
H H Aga Khan's g a h Burmah, 9st 4lb, Oomer 0
Mr Dinshaw Framji's b a h Burjore, 9st 2lb, Mahomed Husan 0
Mr Abdul Wahab Kushram's b a h Copenhagen, 9st 11lb, Brewty..... 0
Mr Jasim bin Feed's g a h Bahadoor, 9st 11lb, Thompson 0
Mr Sulaman Khumla's b a h Lancaster, 8st 13lb, Luchman 0
Mr Ali Jehan's g a h Anezan, 8st 12lb, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Sulliman Dawood's b a gal Bonnie Boy, 8st 9lb, Smith 0
Mr Bomanji Edalji's b a gal Pretender, 8st 9lb, A Wahed 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a gal Patialla, 8st 9lb, Robinson 0
Mr Hamood Burgah's b a h Napoleon, 8st 5lb, Wool... 0
Abdool Rayman Rumma's b a h Soovate, 8st 5lb, Abdool Rayman 0
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a h Beware, 8st 4lb, Gibbs..... 0
Mr Musjid bin Mohsen's b a h Rainbow, 8st 2lb, Ebrahim..... 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Patialla; 4 to 1 against Bonnie Boy; 5 to 1 against Cocab; 12 to 1 against Pretender and Beware; 20 to 1 against Kaise, Barmah, Barjore, Copenhagen, Bahadoor, Shumtave, Lancaster, and Anezan; and 30 to 1 against the remainder.

The field got away at the first attempt all together except Lancaster, which being ill was pulled up and walked in, Kaise shot out at the head of the ruck, and kept ahead to the third furlong post where Cocab collared the leading horses, Kaise and Burmah, and drew away, assuming the lead by a few lengths. Kaise and Shumtave, who were following in his wake, also overtook Burmah here, and the three made a good race down the straight; but in the end Cocab won comfortably by a good length, two and a half lengths dividing Shumtave from Kaise. Time—2 mins. 25¾ secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—Approximate value to winner, Rs. 2,620; 2nd, Rs. 620; 3rd, Rs. 200; and Rs. 1,500 from the fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 8st 4lb, Ebrahim 1
Mr Aga Jan's ch a gal Shanghai, 6st 13lb, Pugh 2
Capt Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 6st, Kama 3
Mr Woolmer's c ch gel Minden, 12st, Owner 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Napier, 9st, Bowen 0
Mr Hussan bin Budder's b a h Baltic, 8st 10lb, Gibbs 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hudban, 8st 9lb, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Fureed, 8st 6lb, Robinson..... 0
Col Grant and Major Macintyre's b a h Nugget, 8st 4lbs, Smith 0
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 8st 3lb, Kendall 0
Mr Sulliman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 7st 7lb, Oomer 0
Mr S A W's ch a h Benevolence, 7st 2lb, Native 0
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Ruby, 7st 11b, Luchman 0
Aga Junghi Shah's c a h Red Jacket, 6st, Pillajee..... 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Turkish Flag; 6 to 1 against Baltic and Minden; 7 to 1 against Napier and Mafeesh; 8 to 1 against Merlin; 10 to 1 against Nugget; 20 to 1 against Hudban, Grand Duke, Benevolence and Shanghai; 25 to 1 against Red Jacket and Ruby; and 30 to 1 against Fureed.

At the fall of the flag Mafeesh forced himself to the front, closely followed by Fureed and Minden. Then Shanghai who was making a good pace, and looked like closing in, was interfered with and lost two or three lengths, which he was a long time in recovering. No change in position of the leaders took place till they got to the five-furlong post where Turkish Flag got in front with Minden at his girths going strong. Shortly after this however, Minden seemed to tire and died away rapidly. Then Shanghai which had worked up to the front made a good race with Turkish Flag but could not catch him up. Turkish Flag eventually winning by three-quarters of a length, Mafeesh being only a quarter length behind Shanghai. Time—3 min. 20¾ secs.

6TH RACE.—"A Free Handicap for all Horses."—Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 600; second Rs. 20. Rs. 500 from the fund. A starting sweepstake of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. 5 furlongs.

Mr Bull's b aus Maid of Honor, 8st 5lb, J Robinson... 1
Mr Aga Choochik Shah's b c geld Bondage, 7st 12lb, Pugh 2
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus Minnehaha, 10st, Kendall 3
Capt Peyton's b aus Landshark II, 9st 13lb, Mr May. 0
Mr Dignum's b a h Bendigo, 7st 5lb, Native 0
Capt Thompson's b aus Hector, 9st 2lb, Mr Kempton 0

Betting: 4 to

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR leaves Bombay on a short tour to Nasik and Dhulia on the 5th March.

A FIRE which broke out in the Bombay Municipal Offices yesterday was extinguished by the prompt action of clerks employed therein before the brigade arrived on the spot.

NAWAB IMAD-ul-MULK (Mr. Syed Hussain Belgrami) is engaged in translating the Koran for English Mahomedans. The *Deccan Standard* reports that the work has already made considerable progress, and adds :—There is a music and rhythm about the chapters which we have heard read that recall many beautiful passages of the Book of Common Prayer, and where parallel incidents are referred to, the language of the Bible has been very skilfully adapted. The great difficulty, of course, is the selection from a number of synonyms of *one* word as the equivalent in power and meaning to the Arabic original, the dominating idea of the able and learned translator being to produce as nearly as possible a word-for-word translation. Perhaps in India or Europe there is no one man better equipped for the task than Nawab Syed Hussain Belgrami, B.A. Added to a high reputation for Arabic scholarship, not to speak of Native gentlemen, there are not many Englishmen with his mastery of English style, his polish in which has been perfected by frequent excursions and exercitations into and in English verse.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve that the Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, be sworn a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Her Majesty's has also been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Justice Jeune.

THE report of the rice crop in Burma up to the 31st January 1891 is as follows :—

"The area under paddy cultivation is now estimated at 3,896,778 acres, or 21,209 acres less than the actuals of last year, and 5,705 acres more than the estimate of last month. The increases in cultivation over last month's estimate are 1,788 acres in Hanthawaddy, 2,278 acres in Pegu, and 2,945 acres in Bassein; while in Prome there is a decrease of 1,144 acres, and in Amherst also a very slight decrease; the area estimates in the remaining districts are unchanged. The anna estimates of outturn are unchanged, except in Thongwa where an 18-anna outturn is now expected instead of 20 annas as reported last month. It is estimated that 1,253,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 21,240,000 cwt. of clean rice, will be available for exportation. The amount estimated last month was calculated on the supposition of an average or 16-anna crop."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes :—"The death of Miss Quillinan, of Rydal, who was buried at Grasmere last Saturday (3rd ult.) will be noted with sympathy and regret by those to whom the traditions of the Wordsworth circle are dear and familiar. She was the elder daughter of Edward Quillinan, who was for many years the intimate friend, and finally the son-in-law, of Wordsworth. He was a man of much accomplishment and charm—'a man unspoiled, sweet, generous, and humane,' as Mathew Arnold wrote of him in some graceful memorial verses; and it was a matter for cordial satisfaction with Wordsworth when, in 1841, he married Dora 'darling of my care,' and the newly married couple settled down at Rydal. Meanwhile Mr. Quillinan's daughters by his first marriage were already grown women. The elder of them, whose death we have to record, was born in 1820; the younger, Rotha, was named after the delicious stream which murmurs and flashes round the base of Loughrigg, and was Wordsworth's god-child. Their stepmother, the bright, intelligent Dora, died in 1847, three years before her father, upon whose lips Dora's name was almost the last earthly sound. For many years afterwards Edward Quillinan and his daughters were the friends of all the Lake circle. In Rotha Quillinan's album, a little precious time-worn book, half the well-known literary folk of the last fifty years had written, and as the older generation passed away the two sisters drew to them the love and respect of the children and grand-children of their old friends, and their pretty grey-stone house, with its daffodil fields running steeply up behind into the mountain, will long be affectionately remembered by many. It lay on the road from Dr. Arnold's house at Fox-How to Rydal Mount, and looked across to Harriet Martineau's house at the Knoll. All the children and young people of the valley knew it well, and its kind mistresses. Rotha died some years ago, and is buried close to the Wordsworths in Grasmere churchyard, by the river of her name; and last week, after prolonged suffering, bravely borne, 'Mima,' too, passed away, tended to the last by three of Wordsworth's descendants, and by Dr. Arnold's youngest daughter."

RAILWAY reforms which, says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, will revolutionise railway traffic in France, have been brought about by negotiation between the French Government and the companies. The Government having offered to remit the duty of ten per cent., the companies have agreed to lower their rates by a further ten per cent. for second-class, and 20 per cent. for third-class fares. The total reduction, which will come into force about the beginning of next year, is therefore ten per cent. on first-class, 20 per cent. on second-class, and 30 per cent. on third-class, fares. Return tickets will be issued at a reduction of 17 per cent. on double single fares. Charges for goods by express will be largely reduced.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of excitement is agitating the Tower Ward of the City of London in connection with the probable date of the opening of the new bridge. From various causes unexpected delays have arisen in its construction, and Parliament some time since sanctioned an extension of the period originally fixed for its completion to the year 1893. This would outstay the alderman of the Tower Ward, who is due for the civic chair in 1892—hence the commotion. The unwonted number of candidates, too, for the next shrievalty is probably not entirely unconnected with the same coming event.

SOME doubt arises as to whether the Tithes Bill in its present state makes liable for distraint for tithes, the plate, pictures, furniture, and personal effects of a landowner. The President of the Board of Trade will be asked to give an opinion on this matter, and if there be any doubt upon it, to introduce a clause providing that nothing but agricultural produce shall be subject to distraint under the Act.

MR. COBB is not yet satisfied with the answers given by the Home Secretary respecting the inquest on the Duke of Bedford. He has been informed that the notice card, which it is usual to display in the coroner's office for the information of the public and the Press, setting forth particulars of pending inquests, was, on the afternoon of the day of the public announcement of the suicide, destroyed and another card substituted.

CIVIL marriages in the municipality of the third arrondissement of Paris are to be invested, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, with festive pomp and beauty. A magnificent organ is to be placed in the Salle des Marriages, and for a small sum any wedding party will be able to secure the services of a first-rate organist. Carpets can also be laid down on the stairs and in the centre of the hall where nuptials are celebrated. The mayor is entering into an arrangement with the Hotel de Ville to furnish flowers for such occasions at a democratic tariff, and an usher has been engaged who, dressed in a black Court dress, is to escort bridal parties to the table behind which the mayor or sub-mayor may await them. Mendelssohn's Wedding March is to be played as the bridal party enters and the March from the "Prophete" as it leaves.

IT may well be supposed, writes the Japan Mail, that people whose residences are supplied with electric lights have been made uneasy by the fate of the Houses of Parliament, and that the loss to the Electric Light Company is likely to be most serious. The question of the Imperial Palace was of course raised at once. The Emperor is understood to have been reluctant from the outset to sanction the employment of such a system of lighting, deeming it unsuited to a wooden building. The destruction of the Diet has naturally confirmed his Majesty's objections, and additional cause of apprehension was furnished on the 21st ultimo, when a portion of the electric wire in the Palace of the Prince Imperial became incandescent, and for a moment threatened danger. It is stated in well-informed circles that the Emperor has consequently decided not do suffer the electric lights to be used any longer in the Palace.

THE timber trade in England, according to a circular of one of the largest houses associated with this department of our foreign commerce, is steadily undergoing a remarkable change. Last year showed a great and increasing import of all kinds of timber ready cut to special shapes, with a corresponding diminution in the old business in solid logs. Sawn timber in brief is rapidly gaining the ascendancy. Altogether the timber trade was in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition throughout the year, both at home and abroad. This is attributed to excessive importations. As compared with 1889, the total imports showed a decrease of seventeen per cent.; and the consumption at the same time fell off by seven per cent. Yet our present stocks are stated to be larger by three per cent. than they were this time last year.

WHY does not the scientific study of geography make more progress among us? inquires the *Daily News*. The Education Committee of the Manchester Geographical Society have long been prosecuting inquiries on this subject, and they have collected opinions from a large number of experts. The Committee report "a decided stirring up of general interest in the subject," and some no less decided steps in advance in the direction of organizing sound geographical training. Complaint, however, is made of the disconnected and "scrappy" character of geographical instruction in schools. The late High Master of the Mancherter Grammar School is of opinion that the work of the teacher would be much simplified if the province of geography were clearly defined. At present the "great obstacle," according to this authority, is "the geographical text-books, which are generally a jumble of geology, anthropology, politics, commerce, and map-making, arranged on no definite principle."

THE Countess of Caithness's conversion to the views of the Anglo-Israelites affords matter for mirth to "The Jewish Chronicle." In a work entitled "Les Vrais Israelites," her ladyship contends that the real Israelites are not the people who are known as Jews, but the English and American people. Lady Caithness supports this theory by texts quoted from the Scriptures, and by reference to British customs. The allusions in the Prophets to the isles of the West are held by her to refer undoubtedly to Ireland, and are connected with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. Finally, she declares that the Anglo-Saxon race has accomplished in every detail "that which was promised to Israel and Manasseh." Having thus cut away the foundations of the Jewish pride of race, Lady Caithness is kind enough to soothe their feelings with a compliment. "This energetic and vigorous race (she continues), so remarkably gifted in respect to intelligence and artistic taste, indomitable in the hour of sublime misfortune by its sentiments of family and of human solidarity, it is this people that saved true science in the hour when the barbarity of iconoclasts made war upon thought."

WHAT makes Red Indian warfare so embarrassing according to the author of "The Campaign of Fredericksburg," is the fact that under no circumstances can you calculate what your enemy will do next. The American Indian, according to this authority, has no weak points; surprise alone affects his morale. He has no cattle to lose, and the destruction of his wigwams is of far less moment to him than the razing of his kraal to a Zulu. So vast are the territories over which he roams, so barren in food, so impassable in winter, and with such speed does he travel, that it is an exceedingly difficult business for troops, encumbered with a convoy, to bring him to bay. His system of reconnaissance, moreover, is so perfect that it is next to impossible to approach his camps without his receiving ample warning. Finally, the ashes of his fathers have no local habitation; the temples of his gods are the prairie and the forest; he has nothihg to defend save his own life, and there is no single spot of earth where association or sentiment drums him to his doom.

ESMILE BLAUWAERT, the well-known Flemish singer, died on the 24th ultimo. He was one of the best interpreters of the works of Wagner and Peter Benoit. He sang equally well in German, English, French, Italian, and even Russian. Three years ago he sang at the only performance of "Lohengrin" in Paris. In Berlin, Vienna, and Bayreuth he scored great successes. His London debut took place on April 3, 1889, when, at the special recommendation of his friend, Peter Benoit, he was engaged to sing the music of the titular character on the production of the Flemish composer's oratorio "Lucifer" at the Albert Hall. His success was so great that he was engaged to return to London in December of the same year to sing at the Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace, but was prevented by indisposition from appearing.

THE plant alone now employed in the construction of the Manchester Ship Chnal appears, from the official report, to have cost not very much less than a million sterling. Altogether there has been already expended on this colossal undertaking upwards of nine millions sterling Serious delay has been occasioned by the late floods, and the long and severe frost has also been very unfavourable, but with the exception of damage to portions of the slopes of the cuttings no injury has been done to the permanent works. The deeper cuttings have now been pumped dry, and work has been actively resumed. Owing to increased cost of work, the need for more land, and other causes, the directors announce that it will be necessary to apply to Parliament for more credit powers.

ELEVEN hundred purses or portemonnaies were left behind in public vehicles within the Metropolitan Police District during 1889; and what is stranger still, little more than half of their careless owners troubled themselves to inquire after their property in Scotland-yard. Perhaps they had no faith in the honesty of cabdrivers and conductors. If so, the fact that so many cases were duly reported ought to put them to shame. Out of the number 280 contained from one to five pounds, 47 from five to ten pounds, and 12 from ten to fifty-five pounds. Besides these 130 persons had left coin in these vehicles in amounts ranging from six pence to fifteen sovereigns, wrapped in paper. Twelve separate finds of Bank notes have also been made, in one instance amounting to 290*l.*; while the number of articles of jewellesy, watches, and other valuable property found during the year amounted to 1,209.

FOR reasons not easy to determine, the marriage rate in England has varied perceptibly in the first two quarters of the last five years, while in the third and fourth quarters of these years it has steadily increased. At least there was no exception to this rule down to the end of September last, and the returns for any later period are not yet available. In this report the Registrar-General shows that in the quarter ending with September last marriages in England and Wales were equal to a rate of 15·4 per thousand of the population. That rate has, in the corresponding quarter, been exceeded only once in the last ten years, the exception being 1883, when the rate was 15·5. Immediately after the latter year there came a falling off until, in 1886, the rate for the September quarter was only 13.8, and it is from that year that the steady rise must be dated. In Northamptonshire and the North Riding of Yorkshire the rise has been most marked. The marriage rate for the third quarter of last year was no less than 5·5 per cent. above the average for the same quarter in the last ten years.

THE British War office is not the only one that has a rifle difficulty on hand. It appears from German correspondence that the new 8-mm. repeating rifle has not met with perfect satisfaction, and some slight change is to be made in its breech mechanism, at a cost, it is said, of 1 mark 50 pfennigs per rifle. Already certain of the Bavarian regiments have returned their weapons to the Royal Arms Factory at Amberg, and have received them again, the alteration having been effected.

THE NATIVE LADIES OF POONA AND THE AGE BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 24.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of Christian, Parsee, Beni-Israel, and Hindu ladies was held at the Victoria High School to consider the Age Bill. Mrs. Sorabjee, lady superintendent of the Victoria High School, in the chair, spoke on the subject. A memorial to the Government was adopted and a number of signatures were obtained. More than 100 Parsee ladies signed the petition. The necessity for the extension of age, the president said, is greatly felt and universally acknowledged. The mortality on account of early marriages is alarming; and girl-wives, in terror of making known their grievances, bear silently the oppression and cruelty.

The following is the text of the memorial :—

We, the undersigned Parsee and Native Christian ladies of Poona, beg permission to approach your Excellency's Government, who are able and even willing to help us in any time of need, with this our cry and petition. The Bill which has been introduced in the Viceregal Council by the Hon'ble Sir A. Scoble, to raise the protected age from 10 to 12 years is one with which we fully sympathise, and as women we come to you for protection for our country women from the inhuman and cruel treatment brought to bear upon them by the present law which allows marriages at so early an age. A short time ago, some of the women of India submitted a petition to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, praying that the protected age be raised to 14 instead of as it now stands at 10. This was not granted. We come now with our petition and beg most humbly that the age may be made 12 if 14 be not possible. And we do so advisedly and with hearts aching for our country women, who are kept in ignorance and darkness. There are upwards of 1,25,00,000 of women to-day who are unable to speak for themselves, because of the slavery and oppression by which they are bound. We plead, therefore, that our merciful Government will come to our aid and give our petition the attention it deserves. The passing of the present Bill will place the women of India under a lasting obligation to our Government.

THE RISING IN OPORTO.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The revolt in Oporto, on 31st January, of some of the populace and a fraction of the garrison of the city was promptly suppressed by the troops that remained loyal to the Crown. It received no sympathy or support from other parts of the city or of the country. It is beyond all doubt that the necessary funds were furnished by an individual who had made his fortune in Brazil, and had received large contributions from Spain. The coincidence of the movement with the General Elections in Spain and the relations of its promoters with Senor Ruiz Zorilla and other republicans of the neighbouring nation whom they had visited only a few months back fully justify the assumption that the rising was due to foreign influence and in no way to any cause connected with the Government, which fully guarantees the liberty of the public and respects the rights of individuals, and therefore offers no plausible reason for the revolt. The fact of the revolt having been confined to Oporto, of its having received no support there, and of its speedy suppression also proves the movement to have had its origin in external influence, and is all the more significant when we bear in mind that Oporto has always played a most important part in Portuguese politics.

By a dictatorial decree issued immediately the district of Oporto was declared to be in a state of siege for a period of one month. This measure, aided by the others, promptly adopted by the Government, have proved efficacious in restoring order and compelling respect for law. At the present moment entire tranquility prevails throughout the Portuguese territory. We have of course to lament the loss of a few men who either having been deceived or actuated by ambitious motives, took part in the insurrection, and also of the others who, true to the glorious traditions of the Portuguese Army, sacrificed themselves for their King and country which will undoubtedly bless and perpetuate their memory.

The Government of Portugal have the "guilty" in their hands, and will punish them in conformity with the laws of the land, and in a manner which, while upholding their dignity, will be conducive to the maintenance of order, and the regular and progressive development of the country.

A CENSUS DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of the authorities concerned with the census operations be good enough to solve the following difficulty :—The column of the trade introduced into the books provided for census work is very puzzling. The question arises what profession should be entered into the column of "trade" against the name of a widow, an only member of a family, maintaining herself on the earnings of her deceased husband who has left her an heiress of two lakhs of rupees, doing nothing to earn her livelihood. In a place like the one I inhabit, it is found difficult to solve the question by the authorities connected with the census work. As the census day is drawing nigh, the question ought to be solved at the earliest.—Yours, &c.,

A SUPERVISOR.

Kathiawar, Feb. 22.

CRICKET.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

A ONE inning's cricket match was played last Saturday, on the Esplanade Ground, between the New High School Upper Standard and Lower Standard teams, resulting in a win for the latter by 22 runs. The Upper Standard won the toss and went in to bat. They were dismissed for 126 runs, the best scores being made by Messrs. Karanjia and Darukhanawalla. Their captain Mr. Reporter batted in good style, and knocked up 19 runs before he retired. The Lower Standard then went in, and put together 148 runs. The feature of the match was the splendid innings of their captain Mr. Taleyarkhan, and Messrs. Batliwalla, Bakshi and Printer. The following is the score :—

UPPER STANDARD.

Vajifdar, b Vacha	0
Warden, c Printer, b Taleyarkhan	2
Karanjia, b Panday	23
Darukhanawalla, c Dhondi, b Taleyarkhan	26
Roporter, retired	19
Javeri, b Taleyarkhan	11
Photographer, L B W Taleyarkhan	0
Desai, b Taleyarkhan	12
Vassania, b Reporter	19
Pochkhana, c Printer, b Taleyarkhan	5
Masani, not out	2
Khambatta, b Reporter	0
Extras	7
Total	126

LOWER STANDARD.

Cama, b Darukhanawalla	7
Reporter, b Darukhanawalla	3
Vacha, b Photographer	1
Panday, b Photographer	1
Taleyarkhan, b Reporter	47
Dhondi, b Photographer	1
Bakshi, b Vajifdar	23
Nanavatty, b Darukhanawalla	1
Varjivandas, b Reporter	6
Dubash, b Reporter	9
Batliwalla, b Reporter	26
Printer, not out	13
Extras	10
Total	148

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

THE above Club will hold a Point to Point Race for all horses and galloways 14 hands and under, at Andheri on Saturday, 7th March, 1891, open to members and to gentlemen who have hunted regularly with the Bombay Foxhounds during the past season. The course to be about three miles over fair hunting country, finishing at Santa Cruz. Owners up catch-weights. Prizes to be given to the first horse and first galloway. A Ladies' Prize will also be given if there are three entries. For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, Jackal Club, at the Bombay Gymkhana.

INFLUENZA has made its appearance again along the Riviera. The *Daily News* correspondent in Paris says, that it has also been for some time rife there, and is to some degree the cause of the great mortality from infectious pleuro-pneumonia. M. Stevens, the painter, is worse than he has been since he was first attacked by that disease. His wife's death has been a great blow to him. Mme. Stevens caught the malady attending him, and was rapidly carried off.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Monday afternoon, in Mr. Deshpande's Hall, in Anandi Bazar, Ahmednagar, in support of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. Amongst those present were the following :—The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade, Rao Bahadur M. C. Joshi, Rao Saheb Babaji Ganesh, Rao Saheb R. K. Joshi, Rao Saheb Sahadeo Raoji, Mr. S. V. Jog. Mr. A. K. Oka, Rao Saheb Bhosekar, Khan Saheb Bapujee Pensioner, Mr. Bapat, Mr. H. Apte, B. A., Mr. K. V. Kharkar, Mr. Bala Saheb Nisal, B.A., Mr. Kulkarni, B. A., Mr. Shankar Vinayak, Mr. Nana Abaji, and Rao Sahib Makanlal Hiralal.

Mr. Babaji Ganesh, in opening the proceedings, made a short speech showing how necessary it was to strengthen the hands of the Government of India in carrying out its good intentions in the interests of Indian girl-wives, by raising our voice, feeble though it be in comparison with the crying of the numerical majority of the opponents of the Bill. He then proposed Rao Bahadur M. C. Joshi to the chair. The proposition, being seconded, was unanimously carried. The president then requested the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade to address the meeting.

Mr. Ranade, in a short speech, explained the motives which, in his opinion, were likely to have influenced Government in bringing this Bill into the Legislative Council, and also touched upon one or two salient points in the general controversy on the subject. He said he was glad to find so many people assembled to support the Bill, which being very moderate ought to commend itself to every reasonable and dispassionate thinker. The speaker said he had studiously kept himself aloof until now from all controversy, but the epidemic being very strong he had to yield to it. It could have been very well said when the Penal Code was enacted in 1860 that Government was interfering with the religion or custom of the people, for the Code having legalised cohabitation with a girl above this age, now by raising the limit of age to 12 consistently with Shastras. Government was withdrawing from all religious interference, and rectifying its error perhaps unknowingly made. The lowest limit of age provided in the Penal Code for all offences is 12 and it is 10 in this particular case only. To remove this anomaly Government had taken up the measure. It was uncharitable and most unrighteous to raise this false alarm. Government was doing its duty, he said, and we must help it to the best of our power. By making 12 in the place of 10 in section 375, the Penal Code would be equalised. But an objection was often raised why did not the Government limit the period to puberty, or rather why did it intend to fix the age of 12 instead of the attainment of puberty. The answer to this question is the same that may be given to the question why should a man be considered a minor on the last day of his 21st year, and not on the next day, or why should he be considered eligible for service on the last day of his 55th year and unfit on the next day? Lawyers had found such limits more convenient and justice more easily administered by such limits than otherwise is a sufficient answer. In all ages, and in all countries, this limit of age is considered and followed as the safest guide, and indeed we ought to hail the action of Government fixing the age of 12 instead of the period of puberty, whenever a rare case is brought before a judicial tribunal the limit of age would be a sufficient safeguard against any indecent questions or examination. The fear entertained in some quarters of exposure of domestic affairs was only imaginary. Another mistake often committed was an attempt to show that religion and medicine had no relation between them. Those who argued in this way were either ignorant of ancient theology or of ancient medicine or of both and presumably of both. They do not know that theology and medicine both flourished simultaneously, and they could not be brought to believe that the former from the very nature of things may be supposed to prescribe rules, which the latter may approve and sanction, but not condemn. The speaker said that he had thought upon this subject for some time past, and had come to the conclusion that the history of the age of a marriageable Hindu girl is the history of the decay of the Aryan civilization. For the age at which girls seem to have been married in good old times was 16, from that it has come down to 8. He had great confidence in Government, and was sure that though every attention would be paid to honest criticism, Government would not be frightened to neglect its duty by decrying Government Bill in tremendous meetings and by innumerable signatures. Lastly, Mr. Ranade admitted that he had some share in bringing forth the evil to the notice of Government when one of his friends issued for the first time a pamphlet some two years ago and pointed out the anomaly in the penal laws to Government. He then sat down recommending the Bill for the approval of the meeting.

A draft memorial was then read and unanimously adopted. Mr. Jog, pleader, brought an amendment, confining the prosecution to girls' relations which, though late, was admitted by the president and when put to the meeting adopted.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the orthodox party the meeting was a success, and with a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

A CROWDED meeting of the Hindus of various sects was held on Thursday last in the spacious compound of the Vithal Wadi, of Seth Tapidas Varajdas, in Nanavat Surat. Among those present were Sheth Dwarkadas Lallubhai, the head of the Hindu Mahajans, Sheth Isvardas Jagjivandas Store, Sheth Ranchhoddas Nathubhai, Sheth Gulabdas Purshotamdas, Sheth Pranjivandas Vijbhukhandas, Sheth Pranjivandas Dwarkadas, Sheth Nagindas Bulakhidas, Sheth Mayabhai Jamnadas, Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Harridas, Drs. Ramlal and Kher, Messrs. H. H. Vyas, Chhabildas J. Store, Anupram Kirparam, Motabhai Desai, Chhaganlal Motiram Deputy, and others, altogether above three thousand in number. The conspicuous feature of the meeting was the presence of Goswami Shri Maganlalji Maharaj, who watched the proceedings with approval. On the motion of Sheth Ranchhodbhai Nathubhai, seconded by Lala Chaturbhujdas Chunilal, pensioned mamlatdar, Sheth Dwarkadas Lallubhai, head of the Mahajans was voted to the chair. The chairman heartily thanked the meeting for the honour done him, and requested Mr. Hargovind Vyas, pleader, to explain the objects of the meeting. Mr. Vyas having done so in an able speech, Rao Saheb Ishvardas Jagjivandas Store, an influential merchant and Municipal Commissioner, proposed in a long and elaborate speech. That in the opinion of this meeting the Age Bill most seriously interferes with the religious and social belief, practices, and observances of the whole Hindu society, and that therefore a memorial be addressed and forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council that the Bill be not passed into law.

Dr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, L.M. and S., a medical practitioner, seconded this proposition, which was unanimously carried.

Rao Saheb Dr. Ramlal Lallubhai, L. M. and S., also an able medical practitioner of a very long standing, read a draft memorial prepared in English fully explaining the same in plain Gujerati, and proposed the adoption of the same. He was seconded by Mr. Motabhai Motilal Desai, High Court Pleader.

Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas then proposed with an impressive speech, seconded by Sheth Chhabildas Jamnadas Store, "that a new paragraph be added in the petition embodying the following sentiment :—This meeting condemns the attitude assumed by some local newspapers, reformers, and other writers in favour of the Bill, and request the Government not to take their opinions in this matter as representing those of the public at large. These people represent themselves and not the masses."

The draft memorial with the new paragraph was also unanimously carried.

"A DECIDED fraud" is the final word of a lady correspondent in a private letter describing her visit to Algiers, where she is now sojourning in quest of health and recreation. "Here," she says, after a vivid description of the terrors of a night at her hotel in Mustapha Superieur, during the successive shocks of earthquake on the 18th January, "you can have frost and snow, heat and drought, earthquake and sunstroke, pleurisy and fever, all within a few days of each other. To-day it is freezing. It is a lovely moonlight night, and everything looks most romantic. But the snow is a foot deep, and the cold is intense. Nearly everybody is ill just now, and if it doesn't warm up soon some will die. I write this with my dressing-gown over my warmest dress, three shawls over that, and my fur cloak on the top of all! We can't have a fire, for our chimney doesn't 'draw.' I have even resorted to Mr. T——'s panacea, brandy, but it's all no good; I'm as cold as ever," The earthquake shocks appear to have been very severe. The writer adds: "One villa here was so much injured that the people have had to leave it for the present, and in the town there has been a good deal of property destroyed. Some people were killed in a village near by, and a great many persons in various parts have been injured. In Cherchell fifty houses are in ruins."

THE Catalans say, "Where wilt thou go, Ox, that thou wilt not Plough." All must work, although Sapolio makes some work easy. Try it and see. Agents.—H. Ballantine and Sons, Hornby Row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

THE annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 2nd inst. The President (Mr. Henry Lee) stated that during the past year trade had been exceptionally prosperous. The imports and exports, taken together, were the largest the country had ever known. Not only was the volume of trade so very great, but on the whole prices were very satisfactory. For yarn and cloth prices were better than they had been for a series of years. The effect of the M'Kinley Tariff on Lancashire trade had not been serious, although it was otherwise in Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield. In his opinion Americans who wanted our goods would themselves have to pay the tariff, and it was certainly the case that in America the tariff had injuriously affected the working man. The tariff was an object lesson to all protective countries. The President expressed regret that some merchants and spinners in this district had sought to evade and defeat the Merchandise Marks Act. For such offences, he thought, there should be a public prosecutor. The report of the Directors was unanimously adopted.

A meeting of the Association of German Jute Manufactures has been summoned for February 14 to consider the desirableness of re-establishing the agreement for the regulation of prices. The arrangement, which had been in force for some years, expired in November last, a renewal being considered impossible, as the three Bremen mills refused to subscribe to it. The hope of renewal, and for a period of several years, has, however, apparently not been abandoned. As regards the present position of the German jute industry, the demand is said to be good, but prices are very depressed. The mills are reported to be provided for a long time to come with cheap raw material, but nevertheless the prices for the product are not considered to be in just relation to the value of the material.

The dividends of the Bavarian cotton mills are now being published, and generally show a decline against the previous year. The directors of the Bamberg Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company propose a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. for the past year, against 15 per cent. for 1889. The proposed dividend of the Augsburg Cotton Spinning Company is 12½ per cent. that of the Wertach Spinning Company of Ausburg 4 per cent. and that of the Kolbermoor Cotton Spinning Company 4 per cent. (against 6 per cent. for the two preceding years). The dividend of the Rohrsdorf Linen Yarn Spinning and Bleaching Company is at the rate of 6½ per cent. against 7-8 per cent. for 1889. The falling off in this case is attributed to dearer coal, inferior flax, and serious concessions in prices, especially as regards tow yarns, which had to be made.

Considerable progress has already been made in the utilisation of the salt deposits on the Tees. Half-a-dozen or more firms and companies are actively engaged in the business, and in the early future a further considerable extension of operations is about to take place. A new company—the Tees Salt Company—has just bought two properties of about ten acres in extent, and is putting down plant capable of producing between 500 and 600 tons of salt per week. The River Tees Commissioners are also inviting tenders for leases to work the deposits on the northern bank of that river, offering facilities for carriage by sea and rail, and it is stated that several new enterprises for the manufacture of salt from the brine are on foot. It appears that the rock salt in the Tees district averages 100 feet in thickness, and that it extends for many miles in various directions. The utilisation of the brine of this district has only been recently begun. Unless the new works already started and about to be established in the Cleveland district should be absorbed into the Salt Union it seems almost certain that before long an impression will be produce upon the price of an article which is of great importance as a raw material for the chemical manufactures of the North of England.

"There are fourteen companies (gold-mining) on the Rand," says the *Cape Argus*, "whose returns in 1890 reached five figures in ounces. The other of precedence is as follows :—Robinson, Langlaagte Estate, Crown Reef, Jumpers, Simmer and Jack, Durban Roodepoort, Meyer and Charlton, Nigel, City and Suburban, New Primrose, Jubilee, May Consolidated, Worcester Exploration, and United May Reef. It is safe to predict that there will be at least ten other companies returning five figures in the year which has now begun." The question is, which are the ten other companies?

Under the heading "Nothing from the Knysna" the same Capetown journal adds :—"There is not much to hope for from the Knysna. There is gold in the district of course, as there is in many parts of South Africa other than Witwatersrand; but it has not yet been discovered in paying quantities. Mr. T. E. Candler, the engineer, who has spent over a year there, doing good work as far as development is concerned, has gone home to report himself to his employers in London; but it is not expected that they will throw good money after money which is believed to be bad, and the chances are that the enterprise will be abandoned. The battery which Mr. Candler has had erected was intended to serve the purpose of a customs mill; but nothing has been sent to it which was worth crushing."

Cape Colony has its bank-note question as well as the mother country. It appears that in consequence of the recent South African bank failures the paper circulation has been much restricted, and this (the Capetown Chamber of Commerce has been urging on the Cape Government) is seriously interfering with trade. In order to remedy this position and induce a larger note circulation the Chamber has recommended, amongst other things, the issue of one-pound notes and the adoption of either the American or the Australian paper currency system, that is, the issue of notes against deposits of Government bonds, or the issue of notes which would be a first charge on all bank assets and an unlimited liability against shareholders. The Government has promised to prepare a bill to meet the requirements. It is understood that the Australian is preferred to the American system in official circles. Commenting on the movement, the *Cape Times* says :—"What we have to consider, however, is not so much the absolute value of the security as the effect of the security upon the public mind. The agricultural class is not easily persuaded of anything demanding an exercise of faith; and unless it can be shown that the bank notes are really as good as gold there will be a difficulty in bringing them into circulation. If a means could be devised by which the Government would guarantee the notes being secured against loss by the banks concerned, the problem would be solved. A security which would be perfectly good at the Treasury might not seem so to the uninstructed agricultural mind; and unless account is taken of the human equation an excellent scheme may fail in practical effect. In the new Bank Note Bill provision will doubtless be made for an issue of only pounds notes. In England the advantage of the small note is about to receive Mr. Goschen's impressive sanction. Here—once the bank note is rehabilitated—the pound note would be a popular issue."

In their weekly financial circular, dated New York, January 24, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., after alluding to the uncertainty respecting the proposed legislation for the free coinage of silver as tending to hold business in suspense in Wall-street until the adjournment of Congress, an event always wished for in Wall-street in January, continue as follows :—"But while there are these causes for the postponement of transactions, there are none directly conducive to depression or to real lack of confidence. It is true that poor returns from the railroads are expected until the next crop season; but the effect of that factor has probably been fully discounted. Nor can anything be immediately hoped far from the working of the new principle of railroad combination adopted by the Western Traffic Association; for that has already been credited with any good that is likely to accrue from it for some months to come. Nor is the effect of the late crisis upon general trade felt to be a serious matter; for these effects have already almost disappeared, and the feeling in commercial and industrial circles is a reasonably hopeful one, while there is a general expectation of a really good business during the second half of the year. Thus there is nothing in the background to suggest misgivings as to the future. On the other hand, there are certain quite positive factors on the 'bull' side, among which may be enumerated the reduced rate of interest at the Bank of England, the symptoms of the beginning of a re-buying movement of American securities by London, the purgation of weak spots from domestic interest, and the assurance of an easy—probably unusually easy—condition of the local money market from this time until the beginning of next 'fall.'"

At a recent meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce several specimens of dhooties manufactured in India were laid on the table for inspection.—The President said that during the last ten years it had been the general opinion in Lancashire that it was impossible for millowners in India to make dhooties from 40's or 50's yarns, but here they had remarkably good specimens of dhooties made from 40's twist and 50's Egyptian weft. There had never yet occurred to his mind any difficulty that would prevent Indian manufacturers from producing fine counts, and he was of opinion that in India in time they would grow their own cotton and weave these fine counts. The manufacturers of Lancashire should watch the doings of the Indian manufacturers, for not only would they find that their coarse trade had gone, but that the medium trade would go also. It was time for Lancashire manufacturers to considers their situation and to take means to fortify themselves against encroachments on their interest.

In not a single factory, machine shop, planing, woollen, or oil mill, cigar factory, paint shop, or mercantile house have the wages of the employes been raised since the passage of the M'Kinley Tariff Act. On the contrary, wages have been lowered, reductions ranging from 10 to 17 per cent. having been made by such mammoth concerns as the Illinois Steel and the Pullman Car Companies. The labourers believe that these reductions are the precursors of a systematic lowering of wages in every branch of business where organised labour is not strong enough to protect itself. The depression began to be felt in the week after the passing of the M'Kinley Act. Thousands of men working in mills were told that they would have to submit to a reduction of pay. Thereupon word was passed through what are known as the North and South Chicago rolling mills, where the men belong to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This is the strongest organisation of the kind in the country. Combined objection was made to the reduction, and the masters abstained from carrying it into effect. Word has been received lately that the great Carondelet Company, of St. Louis, is about to follow the example of the Illinois Steel Company; and the Troy Shirt Collar Company have given notice that a reduction of pay will be made before the end of January among their 500 employes. From the first day when the retail traders in Chicago began advancing the price of their goods without cause there was a gradual downward tendency in wages, and not a single instance in which an employer had exhibited a desire to improve the position of his men. Mr. M'Keagh, a millionaire grocer, says that while many businesses have benefited by the advance in prices, the labourer's condition is worse than before, because there is an increase in the price of goods and no advance in wages. There has even been a reduction at the rolling mills and machine shops. There is no prospect of wages rising if the increased price of goods is maintained, because the employers buy labour in the cheapest market and take advantage of the necessities of the labourers.

GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

THE following extracts from the Pekin *Government Gazette* will serve to show how affairs are managed in China :—

Li Hung-chang memorialises the Throne on the subject of a case of extraordinary filial devotion. The daughter of an Assistant Magistrate living in the Chow district of Chihli, is reported by the officials of the district to have died of starvation through grief at her mother's death. Her father had been sent away on river works duty. During his absence her mother became very ill and was nursed night and day by the devoted girl. Her prayers for her mother's recovery being unavailing, she one day cut off a strip of flesh from her own arm and mixed it with her mother's medicine. Two days after the Magistrate's return, however, the mother died. After that, whenever her father was absent the daughter starved herself, only eating to please him on his return. In spite of his remonstrance she continued firm in her resolve to join her dead mother, and succumbed to starvation after four weeks, during the last eight days of which she touched absolutely nothing. The Viceroy asks that an honorary tablet may

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE results of the gun practice of 1890 at Okehampton, as embodied in the report by Colonel Murdoch-R.A., include many interesting features. To summarise the report, it appears that it requires from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour to develop an effective fire on any spot indicated to the artillery commander. Assuming that the results at Okehampton are at least an approximation of the probable development of fire-effect on service, it seems that our field-guns may be trusted to assume a position at speed and to shell successfully therefrom infantry at ranges from 1,500 yards to 3,000 and upwards, with destructive effects varying, on an average of several batteries, from 15 per cent. of infantry in sheltertrenches to 60 per cent. on companies acting as supports. But it is only fair to note that individual batteries registered "best effects on record" amounting to 90 and even 100 per cent. The effects recorded against cavalry are not, on the whole, so satisfactory; but the practice of artillery against artillery leads to the conclusion that opposing guns at ranges up to 3,000 yards would be held fairly in check, and by the best shooting batteries possibly silenced. The effect of the fire of an opponent's artillery and of unaimed fire of infantry beyond the effective range of that arm might of course very considerably modify the results cited. But, unless great advantages of natural cover or the use of smokeless powder facilitated concealment, it cannot be denied that an enemy's guns and escort, with any bodies of other arms advancing into position, form a far more distinct and visible target than any other ever presented to the distracted range-finder or pursued in inverted vision by the highly tried manipulator of Scott's sights at Okehampton. In his remarks on the report, Colonel J. B. Richardson, R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, Western District, notes that whereas some ten minutes' time was required by field and horse batteries at Okehmpton to develop an effective shell-fire, the mountain battery at Hay during inspection this year obtained very "effective shrapnel in less than five minutes without range-finder," under very similar conditions, though from the nature of their equipment they take longer to come into action.

The rumour of a projected mobilisation of German forces in Alsace-Lorraine in February or thereabouts has caused much excitement in France, and although the truth of the report has been denied, our French service contemporaries are disposed to believe that where there is smoke there must be fire, and at any rate that it is well to be prepared. The *France Militaire* remarks that the initiative is always left to Germany, and that with such a line of policy France must be at her mercy when she chooses to strike the great blow. "She has increased her forces, we have increased ours; she has prolonged the duration of obligatory service, we have done the same; she has manœuvred several army Corps, we have imitated her." To the *Avenir Militaire* it appears undesirable for France to take the counter-step of mobilising her corps on the German border; but that the frontier from Lougwy to Pagny-sur-Moselle, and thence to Blamont, should be watched carefully by the cavalry. The *Express de Mulhouse*, which at first denied the story of the rumoured mobilisation, has since stated that the 14th, 15th, and 16th German Corps will, in fact, be mobilised on a war-footing for a few days in the spring, but that they will be transported to Silesia, whence they will at once return to their stations in Alsace-Lorraine, with ordinary effectives.

The *Times* devotes nearly a column to a description of the Graydon-Delmond torpedo-thrower, inferences from statements in which should be drawn with caution. We are told that Lieutenant Graydon has been able to accomplish two things—viz., "to protect the charge of explosive so that the shell may not prematurely burst, and to eliminate, or reduce as far as possible, all concussion action at the time of discharge." It may be, of course, that these things have been accomplished—in fact, experiments in the United States seem to warrant such a statement; but granting so much, we are carried no further than Zalinski took us. Moreover, neither gun nor shell has yet been tried in this country under conditions entirely satisfactory. Then, too—before the invention indicates "the direction of a new and important development in warfare," except in the sense that the public may shortly be asked to make another investment, similar to those of the dirigeable torpedo and automatic rangefinder—there are questions of a trustworthy fuze, penetration without premature bursting, limits of sphere of action, and so on, that will need answering. Until reliable information based on experience is forthcoming under these heads, we trust that Government will spend no public money on torpedo-throwers.

The *Marine Engineer* contains an interesting paper upon the Vaughan-Sherrin electrical generator and motor as applied to naval purposes, from which it would appear that the problem of propelling boats and possibly larger vessels by electricity, without accumulators, has at last been solved. The results of Mr. Vaughan-Sherrin's experiments in this directions are twofold—a special form of primary battery having a high electro-motive force as well as remarkable maintaining power, and a special form of motor of very high power and efficiency in proportion to its weight; and various combinations of these inventions he has successfully allied to the purpose of electric locomotion. A practical demonstration of the value of the system has been made in a 40-ft. launch, fitted with a capicaty for a 600-mile continuous run. The speed attained is not stated, but a comparison of costs shows that a launch of the same size would, if fittted with steam, cost £400; if with accumulators, £700; and if with the "Sherrin," only £250. It is to be hoped that the naval authorities have not overlooked this method of converting electricity into power.

Although the organic regulations of the technical troops of Austria-Hungary are of recent date, the *Reichswehr* states that new and great changes are about to be made. The Engineers (10 battalions) and the Pioneers (5 battalions) are to be united in a single corps of indepedent battallions, uniformly constituted, armed, and equipped, each of which may be attached to an army corps. The Railway and Telegraph Regiment will preserve its present organisation, but the "Corps of Engineers" will be as the Staff, formed solely of officers, and a "Field Staff" will be constituted having the direction of the technical troops. The battalions of these troops will consist of four field companies for active service, a depot, and a reserve company, which would be employed to form battalions for sieges and the defence of places, and a tool-column; and the battalions will be grouped in "inspections," each having at its head an Inspecting-Colonel. These regulations have not yet received the sanction of the arliament.

The arrangements in connection with the floating out of the Royal Sovereign and the launch of the Duke of Connaught (late Centaur) at Portsmouth on February 26 are now complete. Her Majesty will proceed to Portsmouth from Windsor, by special train, on the morning of the 26th, and will be carried right into the dockyard. She will then drive to the shed in which the cruiser has been constructed, and will christen the ship at about a quarter-past 1, at which time the tide will serve. After the Duke of Connaught has taken the water, the Queen will drive to an enclosure near the bows of the dock in which the Royal Sovereign has been built, and will from thence watch the vessel being hauled into the basin. It was originally decided that the troops in garrison should guard the line of route in the dockyard, but it is understood that the Blue-jackets have asked that they may be allowed to have this privilege, which is fairly their due.

In the German Admiralty, as well as in the War Department, owing to a number of circumstances, the expenditure in some directions has exceeded the grants provided by the budgets. Thus the armament of vessels has involved an outlay of 1 2-3 millions of marks more than was expected, including 90,000 m. upon the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and 168,640 m. upon the cruiser Olga, which suffered in the cyclone at Apia. The wreck of the Adler and of the gunboat Eber at Apia, with the indemnities given to the crews for the loss of their property, rendered necessary an expenditure of 560,220 m. There was also an excess outlay of 280,01 upon the blockade of the East African coast of West 7 m., and the replacing of vessels upon the African 125,2 77 m. Station led to an unprovided expense of has cost 400,000 m. The rapid reconstruction of old torpedo-boats

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There seems to be some little doubt about the names of the British ships in the vicinity of the Chilian coast. Admiral Hotham was at Panama on January 7, about to leave for Payta, Callao, and the South, where he must have learnt by this time the position of affairs. Besides the Warspite, he has the Espiegle with him, and is to meet the Garnet on the Chilian coast. The Melpomene has also joined. We hear very unsatisfactory news about her. She had actually to put into Bahia for coal, not being able to reach Monte Video from St. Vincent without doing so. Her coal endurance, therefore, sinks to about 3,000 miles at 10 knots, and she has, of course, no sail-power to fall back upon. In addition to this, she had 39 men on the sick-list when she arrived at Panama, the result of cramped accommodation on board in hot weather.

NOTICES.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 864.

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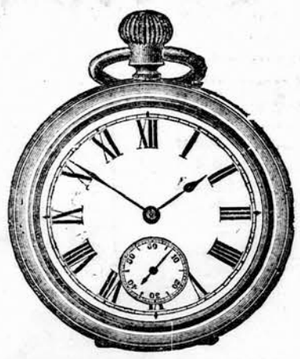

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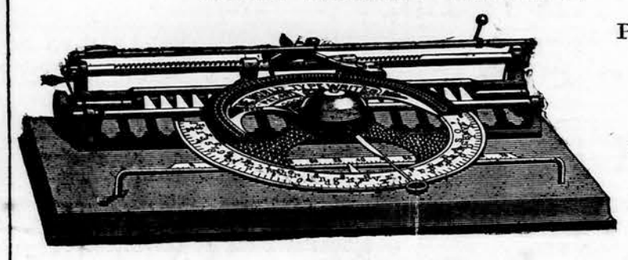

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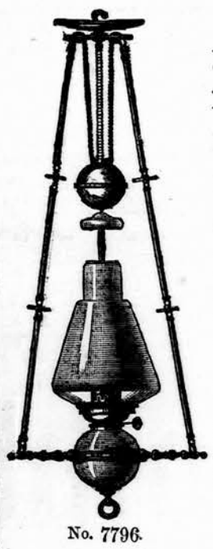

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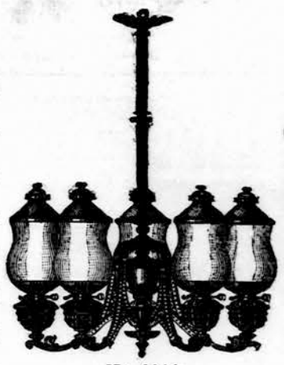

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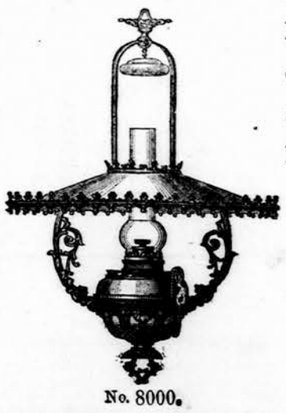

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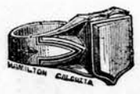

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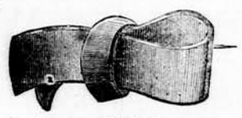

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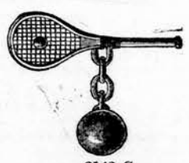

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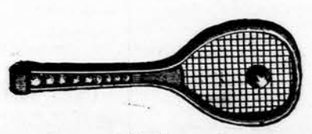
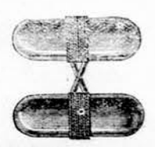


2143 G. Tennis Bat Brooch, Handle Set with Pearls, Rs. 40, Cash.



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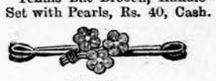

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